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THE
 SPELLING-BOOK:
 CONSISTING OF
 WORDS IN COLUMNS AND SENTENCES
 FOR
 ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES;
 TOGETHER WITH
 PREFIXES, AFFIXES, AND IMPORTANT ROOTS
 FROM THE
 Greek and Latin Languages.

BY WILLIAM D. SWAN,
 PRINCIPAL OF THE MAYHEW SCHOOL, BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA:
 THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

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1851.

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HARVARD
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WILLIAM D. SWAN,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the
District of Massachusetts.

CITY OF ROXBURY.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Nov. 1, 1848.

Ordered, That "Swan's Spelling-Book" be introduced into the Schools
of this city, from and after this day.

JOSHUA SEAVER, *Secretary*.

Copy from records.—Attest,

JOSHUA SEAVER, *Secretary*.

Extract from the Records of the School Committee of the City of Boston.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Mar. 7, 1849.

Ordered, That the "Spelling-Book" of WILLIAM D. SWAN take the place
of B. D. Emerson's, subject to the conditions prescribed by the regulations.

A true copy from the records.—Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *Secretary*.

P R E F A C E .

THIS work has been compiled to furnish teachers with a complete and systematic series of exercises in English orthography.

Experience has convinced the author that the old method of requiring children to study words in columns, arranged according to their accent and number of syllables, and to spell them orally, without reducing the exercise to practice by writing the words, is a useless task, and will never accomplish its design. Children may be able to spell words correctly when pronounced by the teacher; but, without frequent practice in writing, they will misspell them in composition. The recent reports of school committees upon this subject, bear testimony to the truth of this conclusion.

There are great and paramount difficulties in learning to spell correctly the English language. These difficulties arise principally from the anomalous and peculiar structure of the language, — from the variety of sounds given to the

several vowels,—from silent consonants in certain classes of words,—and from the similarity of sounds in syllables formed by different combinations of letters. To obviate these difficulties,—to classify and arrange them under distinct heads, that they may be more readily and easily learned and remembered,—has been the principal design of the author.

Easy words, illustrating the simple sounds of vowels and consonants; words containing one or more silent consonants; words pronounced alike, but differing in orthography and signification,—have been arranged into distinct classes. But the great and distinguishing feature of the work is the arrangement of Exercises for Writing, in connection with the several classes. It has often been urged, and with good reason, against the spelling-books in common use, that children are required to learn to spell words, of the meaning and use of which they have no idea. These Exercises for Writing provide a remedy for this defect. Most of the words in the columns occur in the sentences, and the learner is thus shown their meaning and application.

The Rules for Spelling and the Exceptions should be thoroughly committed to memory by the learner, and frequent allusion should be made to them by the teacher, by questions like the following:—

(RULE I.) Why is the word *muff* spelled with two *f*'s? What are the exceptions to Rule I.?

(RULE III.) Why is the word *robber* spelled with two *b*'s?

(RULE IV.) Why is the letter *t* not doubled in spelling the words *cheated* and *limited*?

(RULE V.) Why are the words *libeller* and *revelling* spelled with two *l*'s?

(RULE VI.) Why are the words *almighty*, *albeit*, and *already* spelled with one *l*? What are the exceptions to this rule?

Words containing syllables or terminations, pronounced alike or nearly alike, but spelled differently, are arranged in parallel columns, which are also followed by appropriate exercises for writing. Much attention should be bestowed upon these terminations, as they form one of the chief difficulties in spelling. Take, for instance, the terminations *cive* and *ieve*, which have both the same sound, as in the words *receive* and *believe*. If the learner be told that whenever the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *cive*; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*, he will have but little difficulty in spelling this class of words in future; and so with all the other classes which have been arranged and explained.

Another prominent feature in the work is the introduction of the Prefixes and Affixes, by means of which the meaning of words is variously modified. There has also been added, for more advanced pupils, a large number of the important Greek and Latin roots, with some of their derivatives. These derivatives form an important class of words for spelling, independently of the roots, which may be traced to their origin or not, according to the age and capacity of the pupil.

These Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots, have been compiled chiefly from McCulloch's English Grammar. The works of Graham, Sullivan, and others, have also furnished much useful matter for the work.

WILLIAM D. SWAN.

Boston, *November*, 1848.

THE SPELLING-BOOK.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of letters, syllables, words, and spelling.

A *letter* is a character used in printing, or writing, to represent the sound of the human voice in speaking.

The *English alphabet* consists of twenty-six letters.

There are *four* kinds of letters; namely, *Roman*, *Italic*, *Old English*, and *Script*.

The letters have severally two forms, by which they are distinguished; namely, *capitals* and *small letters*.

Capitals are used for the sake of eminence and distinction. Small letters constitute the body of every work. — See *Rules and Exercises for the Use of Capitals*, page 144.

THE ALPHABET.

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ROMAN.

Capitals.	Small Letters.
A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m
N	n
O	o
P	p
Q	q
R	r
S	s
T	t
U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z

ITALIC.

Capitals.	Small Letters.
<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>
<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>
<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>
<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>
<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>

OLD ENGLISH.

Capitals.	Small Letters.
A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m
N	n
O	o
P	p
Q	q
R	r
S	s
T	t
U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z

SCRIPT.

Capitals.	Small Letters.
Œ	a
Ɔ	b
Ɔ	c
Ɔ	d
Ɔ	e
Ɔ	f
Ɔ	g
Ɔ	h
Ɔ	i
Ɔ	j
Ɔ	k
Ɔ	l
Ɔ	m
Ɔ	n
Ɔ	o
Ɔ	p
Ɔ	q
Ɔ	r
Ɔ	s
Ɔ	t
Ɔ	u
Ɔ	v
Ɔ	w
Ɔ	x
Ɔ	y
Ɔ	z

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.



CLASSES OF LETTERS.

There are two classes of letters — *vowels* and *consonants*.

A vowel represents a distinct sound of the human voice. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w*, and *y*.

A consonant, though having a peculiar sound of its own, is used only in connection with a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x*, and *z*.

W and *y* are consonants when they precede a vowel heard in the same syllable ; in all other cases, they are vowels.

A diphthong is two vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *ea* in *beat* ; *ou* in *sound*.

A proper diphthong is one in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An improper diphthong is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded ; as, *oa* in *loaf*.

A triphthong is three vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *eau* in *beau*.

A proper triphthong is one in which all the vowels are sounded ; as, *uoy* in *buoy*.

An improper triphthong is one in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded ; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

EXERCISES ON THE CLASSES OF LETTERS.

Show the vowels in the words *hat, dog, hen, ox, pig, cat, sun, man, hand, sell, give, time*.

Show the consonants in *spell, grass, fire, hemp, flax, corn, old, drive, give*.

Show the diphthongs in *head, said, guess, flood, been, friend, young, blood, brood.*

Mention regularly the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in the following words : *know, have, blood, drown, bound, warm, sail, touch, smell, hear, see, hate, road, breath, health.*

WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

A word consists of one or more syllables, and is used either alone or in conjunction with other words, as the sign of some idea.

A primitive word is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language ; as, *harm, great.*

A derivative word is one that is formed from some simpler word in the language ; as, *harmless, greatly.*

A simple word is one that is not compounded ; as, *book, man.*

A compound word is one that is composed of two or more simple words ; as, *bookseller, watchman.*

Permanent compounds are sometimes united into one ; as, *bookseller* : others are formed by the hyphen ; as, *glass-house.*

A syllable is one or more letters pronounced in one sound, and is either a word or a part of a word. There are as many syllables in every word as there are distinct sounds ; as, *gram-ma-ri-an.*

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable* ; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable* ; a word of three syllable, a *trisyllable*, and a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable.*

OF THE VOWELS.

A has five sounds ; as in *hate, hat, bar, balm, and ball.*

E has three sounds ; as in *we, met, and her.*

I has three sounds ; as in *mind, thin, and birth.*

O has five sounds ; as in *note, not, born, come, and tomb.*

U has four sounds ; as in *use, us, full, and rude.*

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OF THE CONSONANTS.

B has always the same sound ; as in *bad, crab, and sabre.*

C is hard before *a, o, and u* ; as in *came, cold, and cut* : and soft before *e, i, and y* ; as in *cell, cite, and cymbal.*

D has always the same sound ; as in *dim, bad, and rider.*

F has always the same sound ; as in *fat, if, and swift.**

G has two sounds : hard, before *a, o, and u* ; as in *game, got, and gun* : and soft, before *e, i, and y* ; as in *gem, giant,† and gymnastic.*

H is aspirated ; as in *herd, heel, and hit* : or unaspirated ; as in *heir, herb, and honest.*

J has the sound of *g* soft ; as in *jest.*

K and *L* have always the same sound ; as in *kick, lately.*

M is invariable ; as in *mud and mass.*

N and *P* never change ; as in *not, pen.*

Q is always followed by *u*, and is sounded as in *quake.*

R is rough ; as in *rob* : and smooth ; as in *hair and more.*

S has two sounds : hard, as in *those* ; soft, as in *this.*

T and *V* never change ; as in *tin and it* ; *vain and verb.*

W, when a consonant, never changes, but is sounded as in *win and won.*

X has three sounds ; as in *Xenophon, fix, and exist.*

Y, when a consonant, is invariable ; as in *you and yes* : when a vowel, is sounded as in *day, key, and boy.*

Z has but one sound ; as in *zeal.*

* Except in the word *of*.

† With some exceptions ; as in *giddy, girl, and a few others, which have a hard.*

VOWEL SOUNDS.

THE VOWEL A.

The long sound of A, as heard in the word HATE, is expressed in several ways.

1. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in*

fade	age	bake	late
made	cage	cake	mate
name	page	rake	rate
same	wage	wake	wave

2. *By AI, as in CAIN.*

maid	hail	gain	stain
paid	sail	main	drain
tail	aim	pain	bait
fail	claim	chain	wait

3 *By AY, as in DAY.*

bay	nay	way	tray
day	pay	bray	clay
lay	ray	gray	slay
may	say	pray	stay

4. *By EY, as in THEY.*

prey	whey	con-vey'	pur-vey'
they	o-bey	sir-vey	

NOTE TO TEACHERS. — The learner should be required to spell the words in columns orally. The exercises for writing should be copied by the learner, but at recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the learner should be required to write them again. Sentences not in the book should also be dictated by the teacher. The pupils may then exchange slates, and review each other's work.

5. *By EI, as in VEIN.*

veil	deign	weigh	freight
skein	reign	eight	in-veigh'
rein	-neigh	weight	neigh'-bor

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. He made a cage. I can bake a cake. He has the same name. Flowers fade. I can tell my age. He and his mate were late.

2. The maid was paid. You will fail to get bail. He will gain his claim. He will wait for the bait. The chain gives him pain.

3. On May day they sailed in the bay. Bricks are made of clay. Stay! I will show you the way. Nay, do not say so. Lay the pay on the tray.

4. They will obey the teacher. Birds convey their prey to their nests. They survey the scene. He is a purveyor of whey.

5. Eight skeins of silk weighed eighteen drachms. What is the weight of the veil? It was the reign of Henry the Eighth. Do not inveigh against thy neighbor.

The sound of A, as heard in the word FAR.

card	dark	far	cart
hard	park	scar	part
yard	barn	star	smart

The sound of A, as heard in the word ALL.

ball	tall	saw	scald
call	wall	law	ought
fall	paw	claw	caught
hall	raw	warm	wa-ter

The sound of A, as heard in the word HAT.

glad	black	can	shall
bad	bag	lap	have
had	nag	hat	lamp
cat	back	mat	map

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is dark in the park. His part is hard. The card is in the yard near the barn. The star is far off.

The ball is on the wall. The cat caught the raw meat with her claws. Call the man. He is in the hall. The dog licks his paw.

I am glad he is not so bad a lad. The cat sat in his lap. The hat is on the mat. He puts the rags in a black bag. She shall have a new lamp.

THE VOWEL E.

The long sound of E, as heard in the word BE, is expressed in various ways.

1. *As a final, as in BE, HE, ME, WE.*
2. *By EA final, as in SEA, LEA, PEA, TEA, FLEA.*
3. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent;) as in*

these	ex-treme'	im-pede'	scene
theme	se-rene	com-plete	here
su-preme'	con-vene	sin-cere	mete

4. *By EE, as in BLEED.*

feed	meek	sleep	beer
seed	feel	sheep	deer
reed	seem	street	queen
beef	seen	be-tween'	es-'eem'

5. *By EA, as in MEAL.*

boad	reach	dream	heap
read	speak	stream	dear
leaf	weak	mean	fear
sheaf	deal	bean	heat

6. *By IE, as in FIELD.*

chief	siege	yield	piece
thief	liege	mien	niece
brief	shriek	bier	be-lieve'
grief	field	pier	re-lieve

7. *By EI, as in CONCEIT.*

con-ceive'	per-ceive'	re-ceipt'	nei'-ther
de-ceive	con-ceit	ceil'-ing	ei-ther
re-ceive	de-ceit	seize	in-vei'-gle

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1, 2, 3. He told me the *tea* was made. We are near the *sea*. We were bitten by a *flea*. This is a poor *plea*. He completed his theme. The scene was extremely grand. Be sincere.

4 A deer has nimble *feet*. The *beer* made him feel sleepy. The sheep were asleep. Sow the *seed*. Cut the *beef*. It seems good.

5. I hear he leaped over a heap of leaves. Reach me that *peach*. He is too weak to speak. He reads a great *deal*. Do you mean to seal the note.

6. I believe it was chiefly done to relieve the besieged. We heard piercing shrieks on the *pier*. The thieves yielded. To be *brief*, his altered *mien* showed his *grief*.

7. I cannot conceive such *deceit*. He seized the receipt and tore it in pieces. Neither deceive nor inveigle your friend. This conceited man received a letter.

The short sound of E, as heard in MET.

bed	hem	hen	when
sell	then	tell	went
ten	help	well	deck
pen	men	met	red

*The same sound is expressed in many words by EA, as in
SPREAD.*

bread	dead	breath	health
spread	head	death	wealth
thread	tread	threat	stealth

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I can sell ten pens for ten cents. Help the men to feed the hens. Tell me if you are well. I met him when I went to see you.

The bread is as heavy as lead. Tread softly. He held his breath. My head aches.

THE VOWEL I.

The long sound of I, as heard in the word MINE, is expressed in various ways.

1. Before a consonant and E final, as in

nice	dine	pine	hire
price	fine	crime	rise
rice	line	like	hive
slice	mine	smile	prize

2. Before LD, ND, or GHT, as in

child	find	fight	bright
mild	mind	light	sight
wild	kind	might	tight
bind	blind	right	night

3. *By IE, as in*

die	vie	lie	cries
pie	tie	spies	flies

4. *By UI, as in*

guile *	dis-guise'	guide	buy
---------	------------	-------	-----

5. *By Y, final, preceded by a consonant, as in*

by	sky	sly	try
shy	fly	cry	wry
thy	ply	dry	pry
why	my	fry	spy

6. *By YE, final, as in BYE, EYE, RYE.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. We dine at nine. A nice kite. Commit no crime. Smile again. It looks like a pine-tree. He has a nice slice of rice-cake.

2. The bright light hurt the child's sight. The blind child was left behind. He fights with all his might. Mind you bind it tight.

3. The bird flies. Lie down. Tie the string. They vie with each other. He cried out. Cut the pie. The bird cries as she flies.

4. My guide was without guile, though disguised. Buy some pens.

5. They fly by night. Why is thy brother so shy? I ply my trade under the open sky. Try not to cry. Dry your eyes. Good by. Why is the fox so shy? I will try to spy him with my glass.

* Except *buttl*.

The short sound of I, as heard in the word It.

hid	fill	him	bit
lid	still	swim	nit
bid	mill	brim	fit
fig	pill	give	sit

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Give him this fig. He hid the lid. Bid him sit still. Do you swim in this river. Pick up this stick.

THE VOWEL O.

The long sound of O, as heard in the word So, is expressed in various ways.

1. *As a final,* as in*

so	no	car'-go	sa'go
go	wo	vol-ca'-no	al-so
lo	cal'-i-co	so'lo	dit-to

2. *Before a consonant and E,† final, as in*

globe	in-voke'	hope	those
robe	whole	rope	rose
mode	con-dole'	bore	vote
ex-plode'	a-tone	de-plore	re-mote'

3. *By OE,‡ final, as in DOE, FOE, SLOE TOE.*

4. *By OA, as in OAR.*

load	re-proach'	shoal	soap
toad	ap-proach	foam	roar
loaf	oak	roam	boat
coach	coal	loan	goat

5. *By OU, as in SOUL, MOURN, FOURTH, MOULD, COURSE.*

* Except *do, who, to, two, too.*

† Except *some, come, none, one, whose, above, dove, love, shove, glove, move, prove.*

‡ Except *canoe, shoe.*

6. *By OW, final, as in*

bow	grow	mow	row
el'-bow	crow	know	sow
wid-ow	low	swal'-low	tow

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. No, I will not *go* so far. The ship had a cargo of calico. He also played a solo. Lo! the volcano.

2. Send home the robe. The whole globe. I alone deplore him. He chose to disclose the secret.

3, 4. A bitter foe. A sleek doe. There is a load of loaves in the coach. The toad is by the oak. The coals are in the boat. The oar floats. The roaring lion foams with rage.

5, 6. He mourned in his soul. He went through his fourth course. The widow pushed her elbow through the window. He killed a swallow with his bow and arrow. Sow the seed. Mow the grass. Tow the ship.

The sound of O, as heard in Not. .

trod	lost	strong	stop
sod	box	lock	trot
dog	fox	hot	horse
pond	John	soft	shop

The sound of O and OO, as in Move and Food

move	roof	soon	root
prove	fool	stoop	boot
food	stool	hoop	goose
mood	room	loop	noose

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The dog is on the box. He lost his socks. John is a strong man. The lock is hot. The horse trod on the dog. The fox is in the box.

I can prove that I move. He soon left the room. A foolish boy got on the roof. The bush has a root. He lost his boot in the pool. Stoop down and reach the stool.

THE VOWEL U.

The long sound of U, as heard in the word CUBE, is variously expressed.

1. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in*

cube	re-buke'	cure	use
huge	mule	sure	a-muse'
duke	tune	tube	re-duce

2. *By UE, final, as in*

res'-cue	sub-due'	hue	con-tin'-ue
due	ar'-gue	val'-ue	vir'-tue

3. *By EW, as in*

dew	hew	new	yew
few	mew	pew	cur'-few

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The duke was amused. Be sure to use the mule kindly. He was mute. Play a tune.

2. Subdue your passions. Continue to do good. The money is due. The value of the house was paid.

3. They will hew down a few yew trees to make a new pew. See the dew on the grass. Cats mew

The sound of U, as in FULL.

bull	bush	pul'-pit	pu'd'-ding
full	push	ful'-fil'	
pull	put	butch'-er	

The sound of U, as in TUB.

tub	stuck	cup	mug
rub	dull	suds	jug
mud	hum	us	rut
snuff	gun	nut	shut

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The butcher drove the bull. He pushed through the bushes. Put sugar in the pudding. The room is full.

2. A warm rug. A tub full of suds. Bees hum. He rubbed off the snuff. The cup fell in the mud. You must trust us with the nuts.

SILENT LETTERS.

B.

jam b	dum b	tom b	subt'-le
lam b	num b	bom b	re-doubt'
lim b	crum b	doubt	suc-cum b
chim b	plum b	debt	hec'-a-tom b
clim b	thum b	debt'-or	in-debt'-ed

C.

in-dict'	in-dict'-ment	vict'-uals	czar
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D.

hand'-some	Wednes'-day	hand'-ker-chief
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G.

sign	deign	gnash	pro-pugn'
de-sign'	feign	gnat	im-pregn
en'-sign	reign	gnaw	di'-a-phragm
as-sign'	ar-raign'	phlegm	sov-er-eign
con-dign	cam-paign	bagn'-io	con-sign'-ment
for'-eign	par'-a-digm	poign-ant	se-ragl-io
con-sign'	con-sign-ee'	seign-ior	Gnos'-tics
gno'-mon	ap'-o-thegm	im-pugn'	gnarled

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. The jamb was made of marble. The lamb bleats. His limbs are numb. They climb the hill. Comb your hair. The tomb was opened. Do not thumb your books. The bomb burst. He was dumb, and opened not his mouth. The debt was paid, and the debtor was released. A subtle fellow. Every doubt was removed. The redoubt was taken. He was obliged to succumb.

C. He was indicted for robbery. Wholesome victuals. The czar was cruel. The indictment was read.

D. She was handsome. Wednesday was stormy. The handkerchief was found.

G. The ensign signed the paper. The design was frustrated. The criminal was condemned to condign punishment. He assigned his property. The merchant consigned his goods. A benign countenance. He deigned not to feign. In the reign of the late sovereign. He was arraigned before the council. He gnashed with his teeth. His opinions were impugned. Rats gnaw holes. Gnats bite. He affirmed it with phlegm. A gnarled oak. He made out his consignment. Seraglio, the palace of the Turkish Sultan. Gnomon, the pin of a dial. Gnostics, one of the earliest sects in the Christian church. Diaphragm, a term used in anatomy.

GH

freight	fright	neigh'-bor	drought
eight	might	plough	bought
weight	night	wright	brought
light	plight	ought	sought
de-light	right	thought	fought
blight	sight	caught	wrought
bright	slight	fraught	daugh'-ter
fight	sight	naught	be-sought'
bight	neigh	taught	fur'-lough
sleigh	dough	slaugh'-ter	in-veigh'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

GH. The ship arrived in eight days, freighted with sugar. The weight of the coffee. A bright sun. Blighted hopes. Dogs delight to fight. He was in a great fright. The right path. Hold tight. A slight wound. Have you ought to say? What have you caught? You ought to have taught him. Nought so tedious. He bought two knives. He brought the book. They fought hard. He wrought ten hours. The sleigh was upset. He inveighed against his neighbor. The farmer ploughs his field. The soldier had a furlough. The dough was unbaked.

H.

herb	hos'-pi-tal	hap'-so-dy	hum'ble-bee
heir	myrrh	het-o-ric	hem-or-rhage
hour	rhyme	rhe-tor'i-cal	dis-ha-bille'
heir'-ess	thyme	rhi-noc'-e-ros	-a-ghast'
hon-or	ghost	rheu-ma-tism	ca-tarrh
hon-est	rheum	rhu-barb	ca-tar-rhal
hum-ble	Rhine	gher-kin	shep'-herd
hu-mor	ghast'-ly	hon-or-a-ble	shep-herd-ess
herb-age	ghost-ly	hu-mor-ous	hu-mor-some

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

H. Some herbs are medicinal. He was heir to a large estate. A rich heiress. He went to the hospital. The hour had come. Honor and honesty are united. He was an honest, good-humored fellow. Animals crop the herbage. Myrrh is a bitter herb. He was exhorted to persevere in the study of rhetoric. The shepherd was stung by an humble-bee. He suffered from the catarrh. His body was exhumed. He stood aghast.

K.

knack	knell	knob	knowl'-edge
knave	knight	know	knap-sack
knee	knit	knew	ac-knowl'-edge
knead	knife	known	fore-knowl'-edge
kneel	knot	knock	knight'-hood

CH.

drachm	yacht	schism	schis'-mat-ic
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EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. He has a knack at rhyme. The knave was compelled to bow the knee. The cook kneaded the dough. The psalmist kneeled on his knees. The knell was heard. The knight was in full armor. Stockings are knit. The knife was broken in a knot. The knob was made of glass. He knew the visitor by his knock. The man was well known. A knuckle of veal. Knowledge is power. The soldier's knapsack was lost. He acknowledged the gift.

CH. Sixteen drachms make an ounce. The yacht had sailed. The church was rent in schisms. He was schismatical.

L.

alms	calf	balk	could
balm	half	calk	would
palm	calve	chalk	should
psalm	halve	stalk	hal'-sers
qualm	salve	talk	sold-er
al'-mond	be-half'	walk	folks

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. 'He asked for alms. A balmy breeze. The palm of the hand. Calm your mind. Sing a psalm. A qualm of conscience. Bitter almonds. Kill a calf. Give me half of an apple. The salve cured the wound. He spoke in his behalf. He caught a salmon. A stalk of grass. The folks are coming. A chalk cliff. Take a walk. Tighten the hal-sers. He soldered the vessel.

N.

hymn	con-demn'	sol'-emn	col'-umn
kiln	con-temn	au-tumn	linn

P.

psalm	prompt	re-ceipt'	sump'-tu-ous
psal'mist	tempt	ex-empt	sumpt-u-a-ry
psal-ter	emp'-ty	symp-tom	per-emp-to-ry

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. The hymn was sung. The bricks were burned in a kiln. The criminal was condemned. The column was raised. Autumn teaches a solemn lesson.

P. The psalmist composed a psalm. He was prompt in the discharge of his duty. He was tempted to sin. The cask was empty. The receipt exempted him from payment. The symptoms were unfavorable. He fared sumptuously. Sumptuary laws.

S.

isle

sous

is'land

vis'count

T.

chast'-en

soft'-en

e-pis'-tle

wres'-tle

hast-en

oft-en

gris'-tle

rus-tle

christ-en

fast-en

whis-tle

nes-tle

glist-en

cas-tle

this-tle

mort-gage

list-en

bus-tle

a-pos'-tle

christ-mas

moist-en

jos-tle

pes'-tle

ra-gout'

U.

guard

buy

guin'-ea

bou'-quet

guess

quay

liq-uor

co-quette'

guest

quote

quin-tal

be-guile

guide

con'quer

quo-rum

dis-guise

guile

doq-uet

quo-ta

et-i-quette'

guilt

cir-cuit

quo-tient

guar-an-ty

built

buy-er

guit-ar'

mas-quer-ade

build

bis-cuit

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S. He gave him a sous to carry him over to the island.

T. Chasten thy son. Hasten to be wise. The child was christened. The gold glistened. Listen to instruction. The leaves were moistened. The fire softened the iron. The cord was fastened. The castle was taken. The bustle was great. They jostled each other. He wrote an epistle. The sound of the whistle was heard. Thistles grow in meadows. Paul, the apostle. The farm was mortgaged.

U. Guard against guilt. No guile was found in his mouth. The merchant built a quay. James buys some biscuits. He conquered the enemy. He travelled the circuit in disguise. The drunkard bought some liquor for a guinea. As there was not a quorum, the house adjourned.

A quintal of fish. The lady played on the guitar. The coquette frequented nightly masquerades. The performance was guaranteed.

W.

wrap	wrench	wring	wretch'-ed
wrath	wrest	wrung	an-swer
wran'-gle	wretch	wrong	tow-ards
wreak	write	wrin'-kle	south-ward
wreath	wright	writ-ten	wri-ting
wreck	wrist	wres-tle	a-wry'
wren	wry	sword	knowl'-edge
whole	who	whoop	whole-some

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. Wrap up. It is *wrong* to *wrangle*. He *wreaked* his vengeance. The victor was crowned with a *wreath*. His *wrath* was kindled. The cruel boy *wrung* the *wren's* neck. The *wretch* was *wrecked*. His faith made him *whole*. The boy hurt his *wrist*. A *wrinkled* forehead. Knowledge is power. An *answer* was given. The letter will be *written*. *Wholesome* food. The *sword* was broken.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

CH sounded like SH.

<i>chaise</i>	- <i>cha-grin'</i>	- <i>chiv'-al-ry</i>	- <i>cha-made'</i>
- <i>cham-paign'</i>	<i>cha-mois</i>	- <i>chev-a-lier'</i>	<i>deb-au-chee'</i>
<i>chas'-se-las</i>	- <i>char'-la-tan</i>	- <i>chan-de-lier</i>	<i>sou-chong'</i>
<i>chi-cane'</i>	- <i>chev-er-il</i>	- <i>chi-ca'-ne-ry</i>	<i>ma-chine'</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chaise* was broken. *Chasselas*, a kind of grape. The *chamade* was sounded. He was *chagrined*. The carpenter invented a machine. A glass *chandelier*. *Chamois*, a kind of goat.

In the following words, derived from the Greek, CH is sounded like K.

<i>cha'-os</i>	<i>cho'-ral</i>	<i>Christ'-mas</i>	<i>cha-me'-le-on</i>
<i>chasm</i>	<i>chol-er</i>	<i>chron-ic</i>	<i>char'-ac-ter</i>
<i>choir</i>	<i>cho-rus</i>	<i>chor-is-ter</i>	<i>Chris'-tian</i>
<i>chord</i>	<i>Christ</i>	<i>chron-i-cle</i>	<i>chro-nol'-o-gy</i>

CH, final, is also sounded like K, in the following words.

<i>head'-ache</i>	<i>dis'-tich</i>	<i>loch</i>	<i>mon'-arch</i>
<i>li-lach</i>	<i>he-mis'-tich</i>	<i>ep'-och</i>	<i>te-trarch</i>
<i>stom-ach</i>	<i>conch</i>		

CH, in ARCH, when compounded with the following words derived from the Greek, is also sounded like K.

<i>arch-an'-gel</i>	<i>arch'-i-tect</i>	<i>arch'-i-trave</i>	<i>ar'-chives</i>
<i>arch-i-pel'-a-go</i>			

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chameleon* is always changing. At *Christmas*, the choir sing a *chorus*. Restrain your *choler*. Common *chronology* dates from the birth of *Christ*. The *chronicle* says the *Christians* leaped into the *chasm*. *Choral* harmony. A *chronic* disease.

A *lilach* gives me the *headache*. The *monarch* wrote this *distich*. A *hemistich* is half a verse. The *tetrarch* ruled from this *epoch*. He put the *conch* to his ear.

CH, in **ARCH**, compounded with the following words from the French and Saxon, has the **CH** sounded like **TSH**.

arch-bish'-op arch-fiend' arch-dea'-con arch-duke'
arch-en'-e-my

CH, initial, sounded like **TSH**.

chal'-ice	cham'-pi-on	char'-i-ty	cher'-up
chan-cel	chance	charm	chest-nut
chan-cel-lor	chan'-dler	chase	chess
chap-el	change	chaste	chief
chest	chan'-nel	chas-tise'	chim'-ney
chafe	chant	chat	chine
chair	chap'-lain	cheat	chis'-el
chal'-lenge	chap-let	cheek	choice
cham-ber	charge	cheer	choose
champ	char'-i-ot	cher'-ish	cher'-ry
chaff	chest	chin	church
chalk	chick'-en	chink	charl
cheap	chide	chip	churn
cheese	child	choke	choc'-o-late
chew	chill	chop	cher-ub

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chancellor* was in the *chapel*. He held a *chalice* in one hand and a *chart* in the other. The *chaplain* looked towards the *chancel*. The *champion* *challenged* the court. He sat in his *chariot* *chafing* his hands. The *chief* took the *chain* and entered his *chamber*. He took a *chair* and read a *chapter* which *charmed* him. The *chandler* gave him *change*. What do you *charge* for your *cherries*? During the *chase* he *chanced* to fall. Some were *chatting*, others were playing *chess* in the *chimney* corner. The master *chastised* the boys and *checked* their pride. He *chiselled* the bark of the *chestnut* tree. I admire your *choice*. The *chicken* is not so *cheap* as the *cheese*. Fill the *chest* with *chaff*. She *chid* the

child for *chewing chips*. It was *chilly* when we left the church. The *child* was as fair as a *cherub*. Give him some *chocolate*.

* G, *hard*, before E, I, and Y.

<i>gird</i>	<i>gear</i>	<i>au'-ger</i>	<i>gib'-bous</i>
<i>girl</i>	<i>geese</i>	<i>bog-gy</i>	<i>gid-dy</i>
<i>girt</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>fog-gy</i>	<i>gim-let</i>
<i>gift</i>	<i>tar'-get</i>	<i>ea-ger</i>	<i>lin-ger</i>
<i>gig</i>	<i>an-ger</i>	<i>mea-gre</i>	<i>drug-gist</i>
<i>gild</i>	<i>dag-ger</i>	<i>dreg-gy</i>	<i>hun-ger</i>
<i>gills</i>	<i>rag-ged</i>	<i>gir-dle</i>	<i>for-get'</i>
<i>gimp</i>	<i>stag-ger</i>	<i>ti-ger</i>	<i>for-give</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>swag-ger</i>	<i>fin-ger</i>	<i>to-geth-er</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Gird on your armor. The girl received a gift. A fish has gills. Give me a gig. He was in anger. His finger was cut with a dagger. A gimlet is a small auger. He was eager to see a druggist. The moon was gibbous. He was giddy.

PH *sounded like F*.

<i>phrase</i>	<i>em'-pha-sis</i>	<i>soph'-ism</i>	<i>ep'-i-taph</i>
<i>phlegm</i>	<i>sym-pho-ny</i>	<i>soph-ist</i>	<i>eu-pho-ny</i>
<i>phe'nix</i>	<i>a-pos'-tro-phe</i>	<i>ser-aph</i>	<i>pha-e-ton</i>
<i>pheas-ant</i>	<i>sphere</i>	<i>ci-pher</i>	<i>al-pha-bet</i>
<i>phren-sy</i>	<i>lymph</i>	<i>tri-umph</i>	<i>at-mos-phere</i>
<i>proph-et</i>	<i>cam'-phor</i>	<i>blas-phe-my</i>	<i>par-a-phrase</i>
<i>pha-lanx</i>	<i>pam-phlet</i>	<i>eph-od</i>	<i>met-a-phor</i>
<i>el-e-phant</i>	<i>phan-tom</i>	<i>phys-ic</i>	<i>ca-tas'-tro-phe</i>
<i>ser-a-phim</i>	<i>or-phan</i>	<i>tro-phy</i>	<i>phi-los-o-phy</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Thou speakest in a better *phrase*. He spoke with *phlegm*. The *physic* was good. The *phenix* arose from its ashes.

The *pheasant* was caught. He was in a *phrensy*. The prophet was inspired. The *phalanx* was irresistible. The elephant was taken. The *emphasis* was misplaced. He wrote his own *epitaph*. He spoke blasphemy. The atmosphere is light. The catastrophe was awful. It was written in cipher. He wrote a *paraphrase*. A *phaeton* is a kind of carriage. He enjoyed a *triumph*. An *ephod* is a garment, which was anciently worn by priests. The *seraph* spoke. Natural *philosophy* teaches the laws of nature. *Euphony*, an agreeable sound.

X sounded like GZ.

ex-act'	- ex-ist'	ex-as'-per-ate	ex-u'-ber-ant
- ex-alt	- ex-ult	ex-or-bi-tant	lux-u-ri-ant
- ex-haust	ex-am'-ine	ex-ec-u-tive	lux-u-ri-ous
- ex-hort	ex-am-ple	ex-ec-u-tor	aux-il-iar-y
ex-empt	ex-ot-ic	ex-ec-u-trix	ex-on-er-ate
- ex-ert	ex'-em-pla-ry	ex-em-pli-fy	ex-emp'-tion

X sounded like KS.

ex'-it	ex-treme'	ex-press'	ex'-pi-ate
ex-tant	ex-cel	ex-tend	ex-qui-site
ex-tract	ex-cept	ex-pose	lux-u-ry
ex-change	ex-cess	ex-cise'	ex-tat'-ic
ex-plain	ex-pect	ex-pound	ex-hib-it
ex-tol	ex-pel	ex'-e-cute	ex-cheq-uer
ex-ceed	ex-pert	ex-er-cise	ex-claim'
ex-clude	ex-clu'-sive	ex-clu'-sion	ex-cur'-sion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The whole amount was *exacted*. He that *exalteth* himself shall be *abased*. The funds were *exhausted*. The boy was *exhorted* to obedience. The wounded soldier was *exempt* from duty. He *exerted* all his powers. It is natural for man to *exult* at his success. An *exotic* plant. John's conduct was very *exemplary*. Many were *exasperated*. The servant

demanded exorbitant wages. The executive power is vested in the governor. He was an executor of a will. Exuberant fertility. The boy was exonerated from all blame.

He made his exit. Only a part of Livy is now extant. An extract from Cæsar. He made an exchange. He explained his meaning. The scholar was extolled. King Solomon exceeded all the kings in riches. He was excluded from the house. James excels in philosophy. Lawyers expound the law. Exchequer, an ancient court in England. The criminal expiated his crimes on the gallows.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

ail, *to feel pain.*
 ale, *a kind of drink.*
 air, *the atmosphere.*
 heir, *one who inherits.*
 ere, *before.*
 e'er, *ever.*
 all, *the whole.*
 awl, *a sharp instrument.*
 al'-tar, *a place for sacrifice.*
 al-ter, *to change.*
 aunt, *a relation.*
 ant, *a small insect.*
 as-sent', *agreement.*
 as-cent, *steepness.*

ought, *any thing.*
 ought, *obliged by duty.*
 arc, *part of a circle.*
 ark, *a vessel built by Noah.*
 a-loud', *with a loud voice.*
 al-owed, *did allow.*
 aisle, *a passage in a church.*
 isle, *an island.*
 au'-ger, *an instrument.*
 au-gur, *one who foretells.*
 an-ker, *a liquid measure.*
 an-chor, *of a vessel.*
 adds, *increases.*
 adze, *a kind of axe.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A. What *ails* you? Three different *ales*. The cold *air*. An *hvir* to an estate. If *e'er* it happen. *Ere* you go. A shoemaker's *awl*. *All* his goods. The *ascent* of a hill. I gave my *assent*. If *ought* prevent us. You *ought* to go. The *aisle* of a church. The *isle* of Wight. *Alter* the shape. A church *altar*. The *arc* of a circle. Noah's *ark*. My *aunt* found an *ant's* nest. Read *aloud*. You will be *allowed* to play. The carpenter lost his *auger*. The *augur* foretold the event. The ship was held by the *anchor*. The *anker* was well filled. The miser *adds* to his property. The cooper's *adze*.

B.

bad, *ill*.
 bade, *did bid*.
 bail, *surety*.
 bale, *a parcel*.
 ball, *a round substance*.
 bawl, *to cry out*.
 bear, *an animal*.
 bare, *without covering*.
 bark, *the rind of a tree*.
 barque, *a small vessel*.
 base, *vile*.
 bass, *a part in music*.
 bay, *a part of the sea*.
 bey, *a Turkish officer*.
 bell, *a sounding vessel*.
 belle, *a fine young lady*.

be, *to exist*.
 bee, *an insect*.
 beach, *the shore*.
 beech, *a kind of tree*.
 beat, *to strike*.
 beet, *a root*.
 ber'-ry, *a small fruit*.
 bu-ry, *to inter*.
 blew, *did blow*.
 blue, *a color*.
 bough, *a branch*.
 bow, *an act of reverence*.
 bourn, *a limit*.
 borne, *carried*.
 bread, *a kind of food*.
 bred, *educatcd*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. He *bade* the *bad* boy reform. A *bale* of goods. Out on *bail*. Throw the *ball*. Do not *bawl* so loud. Polar *bear*. *Bare* feet. The *barque* has sailed. The *bark* of a tree. The man sings the *bass*. A *base* act. The *bey*

sailed on the *bay*. *Bury* the *berry* in the garden. The wind *blew* the *blue* flag. The *bough* of a tree. Make a *bow*. *Beat* the carpet. Sugar is made of *beet*-root. Bake the *bread*. Well-*bred* children. *Be* quiet. The *bee* stings. *Buy* some fish. Sit *by* me. The *beech* tree never grows on the *beach*. The *belle* of the village. Ring the *bell*. He was *borne* away. The *born* from which no traveller returns.

C.

can'-non, a great gun.
can-on, a rule, or law.
cel-lar, a vault.
sell-er, one who sells.
ces-sion, a giving up.
ses-sion, a sitting.
col-lar, for the neck.
chol-er, anger.
coarse, not fine.
course, way, direction.
creak, to make a noise.
creek, a small inlet.
ceil'-ing, a covering.
seal-ing, setting a seal.
clause, part of a sentence.
claws, the nails of animals.
cite, to summon.

sight, the act of seeing.
site, situation.
climb, to mount.
clime, climate.
cruise, to sail up and down.
crews, ships' company.
cyg'-net, a young swan.
sig-net, a seal.
com'-pli-ment, expression of civility.
com-ple-ment, full number
coun'-cil, an assembly.
coun-sel, advice.
cru-el, barbarous.
crew-el, worsted.
cous-in, a relation.
coz-en, to cheat.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

C. The *canons* of the church. Fire the *cannons*. The *seller* of rags lived in a *cellar*. A *session* of parliament. The *cession* of a province. His *choler* rose. The *collar* of a coat. The traveller pursued his *course*. He bought *coarse* cloth. The door *creaks*. The coast has many *creeks*. He used *sealing*-wax. The *ceiling* of a room. Eagle's *claws*. A *clause* in a will. I had a *sight* of the *site* for the house.

He *cited* him to appear. His *cousin* tried to *cozen* us. During the *cruise*, the *crews* mutinied. A *cygnet* can swim. A *signet* ring. Give my *compliments*. A full *complement* of men. *Climb* the tree. Eastern *climes*. The *council* adjourned. His *counsel* was followed. His acts were *cruel*. The lady worked on *crewel*.

D.

dear, *beloved*, *costly*.

deer, *an animal*.

due, *owing*.

dew, *vapor*.

done, *performed*.

dun, *brown color*.

deign, *to condescend*.

Dane, *a native of Denmark*.

die, *to expire*

dye, *color*.

doe, *a female deer*.

dough, *unbaked paste*.

dost, *thou doest*.

dust, *fine earth*.

draft, *a bill of exchange*.

draught, *of water*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

D. My *dear* son. He shot a *deer*. Well *done*. It was baked to a *dun* color. The money is *due*. The *dew* is on the grass. Bake the *dough*. *Doe*, an animal. A *draft* on a banker. A *draught* of water. *Dost* thou know that he was covered with *dust*? I fear he will *die*. *Dye* the cloth.

F.

feat, *an exploit*.

feet, *the plural of foot*.

faint, *languid*.

feint, *a pretence*.

fare, *food*.

fair, *handsome*.

flew, *did fly*.

flue, *a pipe*.

flour, *ground wheat*.

flow'-er, *the blossom of a plant*.

fore, *in front*.

four, *in number*.

fowl, *a bird*.

foul, *filthy*.

flea, *an insect*.

flee, *to run away*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

F. He performed a *feat* by jumping three *feet*. He made a *feint* of being *faint*. Coarse *fare*. A *fair* lady. The bird *flew* up the *flue* of the chimney. *Flour* is made of wheat. *Flowers* are fragrant. The wagon has *four* wheels. The *fore* wheels were broken. Carve the *fowl*. *Foul* weather. *Flee* away and be at rest. A *flea* bit the dog.

G.

grate, *made of bars*.
great, *large*.
guilt, *crime*.
gilt, *adorned with gold*.
gait, *manner of walking*.
gate, *door, or entrance*.
grease, *melted fat*.

Greece, *a country*.
groan, *to sigh*.
grown, *increased*.
guessed, *conjectured*.
guest, *one entertained in a house*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

G. An iron *gate*. A shuffling *gait*. The fire *grate* in the *great* room. The prisoner's *guilt*. A *gilt* frame. The history of *Greece*. Soap is sometimes made of *grease*. A deep *groan*. The tree is *grown*. I *guessed* he was your *guest*.

H.

hair, *of the head*.
hare, *an animal*.
hall, *a large room*.
haul, *to pull, or drag*.
hart, *an animal*.
heart, *the seat of life*.
hale, *of sound health*.
hail, *frozen rain*.
heal, *to cure*.
heel, *part of the foot*.
hear, *to hearken*.
here, *in this place*.

higher, *more high*.
hire, *wages*.
him, *objective of he*.
hymn, *a divine song*.
hole, *a cavity*.
whole, *all, the entire*.
hoop, *to bind*.
whoop, *a shout*.
hoard, *to amass*.
horde, *a wandering tribe*.
hour, *sixty minutes*.
our, *belonging to us*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

H. He caught a *hare*. His *hair* was white. *Haul* the net. He is in the *hall*. Can he *heal* a wound on the *heel*? He works for *hire*. A *higher* wall. Tell *him* to sing a *hymn*. The *whole* day. Dig a *hole*. A *hale*, hearty man. A *hail* storm. A *hart* darted into the *heart* of the forest. He *hoards* his money. *Hordes* of barbarians. Come *here*. Do you *hear*? Stay an *hour* in our house.

I.

indict, to accuse.
indite, to compose.

inn, a hotel.
in, within.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I. In great-haste he arrived at the *inn*. He was *indicted*. He can *indite* a poem.

K.

key, for a lock.
quay, a wharf.
knead, to work dough.
need, want.
knave, a rogue.
nave, a part of a wheel.
kill, to deprive of life.
kiln, a large stove.

knew, did know.
new, novel, fresh.
knight, a title of honor.
night, time of darkness.
knot, a tie, a difficulty.
not, a word of denial.
know, to understand.
no, not any.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. I lost a *key* walking on the *quay*. They will *kill* him. A brick *kiln*. You *need* not *knead* the dough. The *knave* broke the *nave* of the wheel. Do you *know* him? *No*, sir. I *knew* it. A *new* coat. He could *not* untie the *knot*.

L.

lain, *past participle of lie.*
 lane, *a narrow path.*
 lead, *a kind of metal.*
 led, *conducted.*
 leak, *to run out.*
 leek, *a kind of onion.*
 lief, *willingly.*
 leaf, *of a tree.*

liar, *one who tells lies.*
 lyre, *a harp.*
 lo, *behold.*
 low, *not high.*
 loan, *any thing lent.*
 lone, *solitary, alone.*
 lessen, *to make less.*
 lesson, *a task.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. The horse had *lain* down in the *lane*. He was *led* by the *lead* mines. The vessel *leaks*. *Leeks* grow in the garden. I would as *lief* as not. A willow *leaf*. He is a *liar*. Strike the *lyre*. *Lo*, how *low* he descends! A *lone* man. *Loan* him a hat. I will *lessen* his *lesson*.

M.

made, *finished.*
 maid, *a girl, or maiden.*
 male, *the masculine kind.*
 mail, *a bag for letters.*
 mane, *the hair on the neck of a horse.*
 main, *strength, force.*
 mar'-shal, *the highest rank in an army.*
 mar'-tial, *warlike.*
 mead, *meadow.*
 meed, *praise.*
 meat, *food.*
 meet, *to come together.*
 mean, *low.*

mien, *air, look.*
 maize, *Indian corn.*
 maze, *an intricate place.*
 might, *strength.*
 mite, *any small thing.*
 moan, *to lament.*
 mown, *cut down.*
 more, *in quantity.*
 mow'-er, *one who mows.*
 mule, *an animal.*
 mewl, *to cry as a child.*
 mi'-ner, *one who digs.*
 mi'-nor, *under age.*
 mare, *a female horse.*
 may'-or, *chief magistrate.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

M. The *maid* made the tart. A *mail*-coach with two *male* passengers. The *mane* of a horse. With all his might and *main*. The *marshal* had a *martial* look. The flowery *mead*. His *meed* of praise. Carve the *meat*. Where shall I *meet* you? I *might* have come. The widow's *mite*. I heard him *moan*. The grass is *mown*. What do you *mean*? A noble *mien*. The *mower* mowed *more* grass. The *mayor* rode a white *mare*. *Minors* are not of age. *Miners* work in mines.

N.

nay, *not so*.

| *neigh*, *the voice of a horse*

O.

oar, *to row with*.

ore, *a mineral*.

o'er, *for over*.

one, *in number*.

| *won*, *did win*.

ode, *a poem, or song*.

owed, *was indebted*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. Horses *neigh*. Do not say *nay*.

O. He lost his *oar* rowing *o'er* the lake. Copper *ore*.
Recite the *ode*. He *owed* money. They *won one* battle.

P.

pail, *a wooden vessel*.

pale, *white*.

pane, *a square of glass*.

pain, *suffering*.

pair, *a couple*.

pare, *to cut thinly*.

pear, *a fruit*.

peak, *the top*.

| *pique*, *a grudge*.

peer, *an equal, a nobleman*.

pier, *post of a bridge*.

place, *locality*.

plaice, *a kind of fish*.

plane, *a tool*.

plain, *smooth, level*.

pole, *a long staff*.

poll, *the head.*
 paws, *feet of animals.*
 pause, *a stop.*
 peal, *a loud sound.*
 peel, *rind, or skin.*
 pray, *to beseech.*
 prey, *booty.*
 profit, *gain.*
 prophet, *one who foretells.*
 plum, *a kind of fruit.*

plumb, *a leaden weight.*
 pore, *small passage.*
 pour, *to empty out liquor.*
 peace, *quiet, rest.*
 piece, *a portion.*
 please, *to give pleasure.*
 pleas, *pleadings.*
 plait, *to fold.*
 plate, *a dish.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

P. A *pale* face. A *pail* of milk. Acute *pain*. A *pane* of glass. You cannot *pare* a *pear* with a *pair* of scissors. The *peak* of Teneriffe. They *pique* themselves on this. A British *peer* built a *pier*. Taste this *plaise*. A pretty *place*. A *plain* statement. A carpenter's *plane*. A *peal* of bells. Orange *peel*. He *prays* daily. A bird of *prey*. He deserved *praise*. *Profit* by good advice. A false *prophet*. He *pours* out water. The *pores* of the body. A *piece* of cloth. First in war and *peace*. A silver *plate*. She *plaits* the linen finely.

R.

rain, *water from the clouds.*
 reign, *to rule.*
 rein, *part of a bridle.*
 raise, *to lift up.*
 rays, *beams of light.*
 raze, *to level with the ground.*
 rite, *ceremony.*
 right, *just.*
 wright, *a workman.*
 write, *to make letters.*
 ring, *a circle.*
 wring, *to twist.*
 rap, *to strike.*

wrap, *to roll together.*
 rye, *a kind of grain.*
 wry, *crooked.*
 roe, *the eggs of a fish.*
 row, *a line, a rank.*
 rung, *did ring.*
 wrung, *twisted.*
 rough, *not smooth.*
 ruff, *an article of dress.*
 read, *did read.*
 red, *a color.*
 reek, *smoke, vapor.*
 wreak, *to execute vengeance.*

roar, *to make a loud noise.*
row'-er, *one who rows.*

rote, *frequent repetition of words.*
wrote, *did write.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

R. The *rain* fell. Hold the *rein* tight. The *reign* of terror. The sun's *rays*. *Raise* him gently. They intended to *raze* the city. The *rights* of freemen. The *rites* of the church. The boy learned his lesson by *rote*, and then *wrote* a copy. A gold *ring*. They *wring* their hands. A *rap* at the door. *Wrap* yourself up. A field of *rye*. *Wry* faces. The boy *read* too fast. He had a *red* nose. *Rough* stones. A lae *ruff*. The *rower* was frightened at the *roar* of the sea.

S.

seen, *beheld.*
scene, *a view.*
sew, *to use a needle.*
sow, *to scatter.*
so, *thus, in this manner.*
sleight, *dexterity.*
slight, *trivial, small.*
soul, *the spirit.*
sole, *the bottom of the foot.*
steal, *to take by theft.*
steel, *hardened iron.*
stare, *to look with wonder.*

stair, *a step.*
see, *to behold.*
sea, *the ocean.*
stake, *a post.*
steak, *a slice of meat.*
straight, *right, direct.*
strait, *a narrow passage.*
stile, *steps.*
style, *manner of writing.*
some, *part of any whole.*
sum, *the amount.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S. Have you *seen* him? A beautiful *scene*. *Sow* the seed. *Sew* the linen *so*. *Sleight* of hand. A *slight* hurt. Do not *steal*. A *steel* knife. The lowest *stair*. Do not *stare*. Give me *some* idea of the *sum* total. Jump over the *stile*. A *style* of writing. The *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* of a good man. *See* the blue *sea*. A beef-*steak*. The *stake* was made of wood. A *straight* line. The *strait* of Magellan.

T.

tacks, *small nails*.
 tax, *a rate*.
 tale, *a story*.
 tail, *the extremity*.
 tear, *water from the eye*.
 tier, *a row, a rank*.
 team, *a yoke of oxen*.
 teem, *to produce*.
 their, *belonging to them*.
 there, *in that place*.
 threw, *did throw*.
 through, *from one end to the other*.

toe, *part of the foot*.
 tow, *coarse part of flax*.
 time, *measure of duration*.
 thyme, *a kind of plant*.
 to, *unto, towards*.
 too, *also, overmuch*.
 two, *twice one*.
 tide, *rising and falling of the sea*.
 tied, *bound*.
 tare, *a weed, an allowance in weight*.
 tear, *to rend*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

T. Give me two *tacks*. The income *tax*. A sad *tale*. The *tail* of a horse. He shed a *tear*. The upper *tier* of boxes. A *team* of oxen. The villages *teem* with inhabitants. They left *their* carriage *there*. He *threw* himself down, and slept *through* the night. The *tide* rose. His hands were *tied*. We are *too* late. *Two* apples. Come *to* me. He *tears* his clothes in pulling up the *tares*. The *thyme* grows in a short *time*. He put a piece of *tow* cloth over his *toe*.

V.

vain, *empty, false*.
 vane, *a weathercock*.
 vein, *a blood-vessel*.

vale, *a valley*.
 veil, *covering*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

V. The physician opened a *vein*. He was a *vain* man. The *vane* points south. A silk *veil*. The *vale* of Tempé.

W.

way, road, course.
 weigh, to try the weight.
 weak, feeble.
 week, the space of seven
 days.
 wain, a wagon.

wane, to grow less.
 wood, forest.
 would, past tense of will.
 wade, to walk in the water
 weighed, did weigh.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. Weigh the goods. Come this way. I felt weak last week. They wade across the stream. They weighed the gold. He would go into a wood.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I. *Monosyllables ending with F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as,*

muff	pass	bliss	fell
mass	puss	spell	puff
mill	miss	wall	grass
staff	guess	toll	gross

Exceptions.

his	has	us	this
was	as	thus	if
is	gas	yes	of

RULE II. *Monosyllables ending with any other consonant but F, L, or S, do not double the final consonant; as,*

bib	kid	mud	dim
fit	bid	big	skim
glib	did	rig	slim
nib	hid	dig	trim

Exceptions.

butt	add	odd	err
buzz	ebb	egg	purr

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He went to mill with a staff. He pushed the skiff with a stiff pole near the cliff. The tall grass. He plays chess. Light the gas. He lays stress on his skill. Sell the scroll. A man can dig in the mud. A big kid.

RULE III. *Monosyllables and roots ending with an accented consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last consonant in their derivatives.*

chat	chat'-ting	crag	crag'-gy
stab	stab-bing	smut	smut-ty
rob	rob-ber	run	run-ner
sob	sob-bing	sin	sin-ning
rub	rub-bing	in	in-ner
bed	bed-ding	whiz	whiz-zing
trod	trod-den	be-gin'	be-gin'-ner
bud	bud-ding	de-bar	de-barred
lag	lagged	de-mur	de-mur-ring
rag	rag-ged	en-rol	en-rolled
brag	brag-gart	con-trol	con-trol-ling
beg	beg-gar	ex-tol	ex-tol-ling
big	big-ger	a-bet	a-bet-tor
hem	hem-ming	be-fit	be-fit-ting
swim	swim-mer	ad-mit	ad-mit-ted
hum	hummed	sub-mit	sub-mit-ting
drum	drum-mer	ac-quit	ac-quit-ting
sum	summed	per-mit	per-mit-ting

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The beggar was stabbed by the robber. The little drummer sat in the inner room sobbing. Some one running had trodden on his toe. The bigger boy hid the India rubber between the bedding. An arrow whizzed by them as they sat chatting. The ragged boy was humming. Though only a beginner, he will make a good swimmer. She permitted the child to go on hemming. At first the man demurred, but

soon admitted him, when he heard of the acquittal of his friend. A craggy path overgrown with budding flowers. He behaved in a befitting manner, submitting to his superiors. He was debarred the privilege. The braggart extolled himself. The men were enrolled.

RULE IV. *If a diphthong precede the final consonant, or the last syllable be not accented, the consonant remains single.*

cheat	cheat'-ed	lim'-it	lim'-it-ed
beam	beam-ing	ben'-e-fit	ben'-e-fit-ing
beat	beat-en	in-her'-it	in-her'-it-ance
drain	drained	rea'-son	rea'-son-er
heap	heaped	vis-it	vis-it-ing
join	join-er	beg-gar	beg-gared
maim	maimed	mur-mur	mur-mur-ing
rail	rail-ing	big-ot	big-ot-ed
toil	toiled	prof-it	prof-it-ed
steam	steam-er	suf-fer	suf-fer-er

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sufferers submitted without murmuring. The crew of the steamer toiled the whole night. Not profiting by advice, he remained bigoted to his own opinion, and was soon beggared. The joiner fell from the railing and was maimed. He was cheated out of his inheritance. He is visiting his friends and benefiting by the change. The carpets were beaten and heaped up together. The reasoner limited his remarks. His face beamed. He drained the cup.

RULE V. *Words of two or three syllables ending in L, though not accented on the last syllable, double the final L in their derivatives.*

e'-qual	un-e'-qualified	li'-bel	li'-bel-ler
ri-val	ri'-val-ling	rev-el	rev-el-ling
mar-shal	mar-shalled	can-cel	can-cel-ling

par'-cel	par'-celled	du'-el	du'-el-list
mod-el	mod-elled	dish-ev'-el	dish-ev'-elled
cud-gel	cud-gelled	gam'-bol	gam'-bol-ling
trav-el	trav-elled	pen-cil	pen-cilled
grav-el	grav-elled	en-am'-el	en-am'-elled

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The troops were marshalled in order. Dishevelled hair. The problem was solved by cancelling. He had travelled over enamelled meadows. The sculptor is modelling a figure. He pencilled some remarks. The walk was grav-elled. The duellist libelled the traveller. Unequalled courage. The children gambolling on the green. The land was parcelled out.

RULE VI. *Words ending in LL lose one L when compounded, and also in their derivatives formed by adding NESS, LESS, FUL, or LY.*

al-be'-it	al-though'	al/-ways
al-migh-ty	el/-bow	with-al'
al/-so	gos-pel	ful-fil
bel-man	skil-ful	un-til
bel-fry	wil-ful	squaal/-ly
wel-fare	hand-ful	hil-ly
dul-ness	mouth-ful	chil-ly
ful-ness	book-ful	ful-ly
skil-less	nee-dle-ful	stil-ly
al-read'-y	use-ful	drol-ly
al-to-geth'-er	al-most	

Exceptions.

ill-ness	still-ness	shrill-ness
tall-ness	small-ness	chill-ness

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A handful of nuts. A needleful of thread. Although youthful, he is already useful, and promises to be skillful. I am fully prepared to fulfil my promise. The bellman stood in the belfry. It is always chilly in this hilly country. The smallness of the house. The dullness of the weather. Stay until the wilful man returns. Squally weather. The house is altogether hidden by the tallness of the trees. Fullness of hope.

RULE VII. *Roots ending in silent E omit this E in their derivatives formed by ABLE,* IBLE, ING,† ISH, Y, ANCE, and AL.*

cure	cu'-ra-ble	pre-cede'	pre-ce'-ding
blame	bla-ma-ble	ride	ri'-ding
sense	sen-si-ble	lodge	lod-ging
force	for-ci-ble	take	ta-king
rec'-on-cile	rec-on-ci'-la-ble	like	li-king
im-ag'-ine	im-ag'-in-a-ble	come	com-ing
de-cline	de-cli-na-ble	pine	pi-ning
com-pare	com'-pa-ra-ble	slave	sla-vish
ad-mire	ad-mi-ra-ble	pale	pa-lish
de-sire	de-si'-ra-ble	swine	swi-nish
de-plore	de-plo-ra-ble	white	whi-tish
ex-cuse	ex-cu-sa-ble	ice	i-cy
con-ceive	con-cei-va-ble	i-dle	i-dly
con-vince	con-vin-cing	guide	gui-dance
trade	tra'-ding	bride	bri-dal

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The most *admirable* plan *imaginable*. A *deplorable* state. An *incurable* complaint. The *roguish* fellow took *lodging* in the most *desirable* street. His conduct is not only *blamable*,

* *Exceptions.* Peaceable, serviceable, changeable, chargeable, moveable.

† *Exceptions.* Singeing, swingeing, hoeing, and shocing.

but *inexcusable*. As we were *riding* out on the *preceding* day, we saw some *incomparable* scenery. This *sensible* man. *Forcible* and *convincing* arguments. A *thievish* man. *Icy* cold. A good *contrivance*. At your *disposal*.

RULE VIII. *Roots ending in silent E retain the E in their derivatives, formed by LESS, NESS, LY, FUL, MENT.*

life	life'-less	like	like'-ness
force	force-less	rude	rude-ness
shame	shame-less	pale	pale-ness
name	name-less	i'-dle	i'-dle-ness
shape	shape-less	base	base'-ness
care	care-less	hoarse	hoarse-ness
tame	tame-ly	peace	peace-ful
home	home-ly	wake	wake-ful
base	base-ly	care	care-ful
mere	mere-ly	spite	spite-ful
wise	wise-ly	shame	shame-ful
late	late-ly	waste	waste-ful
	en-tice'	en-tice'-ment	
	ad-vance	ad-vance-ment	
	man'-age	man'-age-ment	
	en-gage'	en-gage'-ment	
	in-duce	in-duce-ment	
	en-cour'-age	en-cour'-age-ment	

Exceptions.

due, du'-ly; true, tru'-ly; whole, whol'-ly; awe, aw'-ful; judge, judg'-ment } a-bridge', a-bridg'-ment;
 ac-knowl'-edge, ac-knowl'-edg-ment.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

His *idleness* and *rudeness* are *shameful*. He has *wisely* resolved to give no *encouragement* to such *shameless* conduct. His *careless* management has ruined him. We lately remarked his *paleness*. He had *barely* risen when he fell *life-*

less. It was *merely* a *likeness*. Be *careful*, or your *hoarseness* will return. A *forceless* argument. A *spiteful* story. A *wakeful* bird.

RULE IX. *Nouns having other ending than F, H, O, S, X, or Y preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding S.*

mob <i>s</i>	beak <i>s</i>	farm <i>s</i>	blow <i>s</i>
head <i>s</i>	speck <i>s</i>	beam <i>s</i>	eel <i>s</i>
bed <i>s</i>	kick <i>s</i>	door <i>s</i>	fir <i>s</i>
lid <i>s</i>	cork <i>s</i>	street <i>s</i>	bar <i>s</i>
flood <i>s</i>	coal <i>s</i>	root <i>s</i>	cow <i>s</i>

RULE X. *Nouns ending in a silent E form their plurals by adding S.*

bab <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	jud'-ge <i>s</i>	can <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	chee'-se <i>s</i>
brib <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	jok <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	ston <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	mu-se <i>s</i>
fa'-ce <i>s</i>	duk <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	sho <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	brut <i>e</i> <i>s</i>
pla-ce <i>s</i>	ap'-ple <i>s</i>	hop <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	cav <i>e</i> <i>s</i>
guid <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	flam <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	har <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	hiv <i>e</i> <i>s</i>
brid'-ge <i>s</i>	nam <i>e</i> <i>s</i>	toe <i>s</i>	sides

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Three bags of beans. Two casks of corks. The mobs stole many things from the shops — hams, coals, eggs, &c. The horse's kicks broke his legs. The birds had specks on their beaks and heads. The eels slipped through the bars. There were forms in the halls. The men used their saws to open their trunks.

The judges went over the bridges. The judges stopped at several places. The babes were in cradles. The mules were laden with apples. He sent me some dates and cheeses. Many brutes live in caves. There were many cases.

When the singular ends with a consonant which can be pronounced with a soft sound.

RULE XI. *Nouns ending in CH soft, SH, SS, or O preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding ES.*

peach'-es	inch'-es	porch'-es	scratch'-es
coach-es	bunch-es	church-es	wretch-es
branch-es	march-es	match-es	crutch-es
bench-es	perch-es	batch-es	pouch-es
dash-es	hash-es	dish-es	bush-es
gash-es	sash-es	wish-es	brush-es
class-es	hiss-es	truss-es	god'-dess-es
glass-es	loss-es	cross-es	count-ess-es
tax-es	lynx-es	fox-es	in-dex-es
sex-es	box-es	pha'-lanx-es	cru'-ci-fix-es
por'-ti-coes	he-roes	po-ta'-toes	'mot'-toes
car'-goes	ne-groes	mu-lat-toes	bra-voes

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

They carried torches in their marches. The churches were decorated with branches. Three bunches of matches. Benches were under the porches. The trenches were four perches long. Flashes of lightning. The rattling of sashes. None of the parishes complied with his wishes. The asses carried trusses of hay. Heroes and goddesses belong not to this age. The countesses pitied the negroes. The cargoes of potatoes have arrived. Crucifixes were placed under the porticoes. The books have indexes. The taxes were paid. The forest is full of lynxes and foxes. The grottoes are decorated with mottoes.

RULE XII. *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing the Y into IES.*

mer'-cy	mer'-cies	fol'-ly	fol'-lies
fan-cy	fan-cies	ar-my	ar-mies
ru-by	ru-bies	com'-pa-ny	com'-pa-nies
mal'-a-dy	mal'-a-dies	gal-le-ry	gal-le-ries
trag-e-dy	trag-e-dies	dai'-sy	dai'-sies
ef-fi-gy	ef-fi-gies	so-ci'-e-ty	so-ci'-e-ties

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The ladies wore rubies. The allies burnt effigies of their enemies. He sent many copies of the tragedies to different societies. The babies were playing with daisies and poppies. In great cities are many follies. The tree is covered with berries.

RULE XIII. *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding S.*

bays	ways	al'-leys	mon'-eys
days	chim'-neys	mon'-keys	buoys
de-lays'	at-tor'-neys	gal'-leys	boys
plays	jour'-neys	pul'-leys	toys

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sun's rays fell on the chimneys. He made many journeys. The attorneys were angry at the delays. The monkeys were on the chimneys. The boys were at their plays through the long days in summer.

RULE XIV. *The following nouns, ending in F and FE, form their plurals by changing their endings into VES.**

loaf	loaves	calf	calves	wolf	wolves
sheaf	sheaves	half	halves	life	lives
leaf	leaves	elf	elves	knife	knives
thief	thieves	shelf	shelves	wife	wives
staff†	staves	self	selves	wharf	wharves

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The thieves stole five loaves. The ground was covered with leaves. Wolves sometimes carry off calves. The knives

* Chief, handkerchief, grief, hoof, roof, reproof, scarf, turf, gulf, life, strife, and safe, form their plurals by adding s.

† The compounds of staff form their plurals by adding s.

were on the shelves. The wolves hid themselves among the leaves in the garden, and thus saved their lives. The loaves were cut in halves with the knives.

RULE XV. *Words ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, change the Y into I, in their derivatives.*

fan'-cy	fan'-cied	fan'-ci-ful	fan'-cies
rem'-e-dy	rem-e-dies	rem-e-died	re-med'-i-less
stud'-y	stud-ies	stu-di-ous	stud'-ied
de-fy'	de-fied'	de-fi'-ance	de-fies'
sig'-ni-fy	sig'-ni-fies	sig'-ni-fied	sig-ni-fi-ca'-tion
va-ry	va-ri'-e-ty	va-ri-ous	va-ri-a'-tion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We fancied he was studious. He was not satisfied. The merciless tyrant sets every one at defiance. The cries of the crier were easily heard. He defied his enemies. The meaning is fanciful.

RULE XVI. *When a vowel precedes the Y final, or when ING is added, the Y is retained.*

hur'-ry	hur'-ry-ing	oc'-cu-py	oc'-cu-py-ing
pit-y	pit-y-ing	fan'-cy	fan'-cy-ing
em-ploy'	em-ploy'-ing	pac'-i-fy	pac'-i-fy-ing
stud'-y	stud'-y-ing	en-joy'	en-joy'-ing
de-stroy'	de-stroy'-ing	de-stroyed	de-stroy-ing

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We delayed our visit, fancying he was enjoying himself. Instead of employing his time properly, he was playing all day. They are dyeing the cloth. I fear he is dying. The boys were buying apples.

— **RULE XVII.** *Words in which the consonant is not doubled.*

hab'-it	el'-e-gant	dam'-age	en'-e-my
mal-ice	de-vel'-op	rap-id	ver'-y
pal-ace	del'-uge	par-ish	met-al
bal-ance	cap-i-tal	knave-ish	ven-om
sal-ad	pel-i-can	cred-it	mel-on
lim-it	prop'-er	spir-it	hon-or
min-ute	mod-est	vis-it	hon-est
con-tin'-ue	bod-y	crit-ic	giv-er

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A bad habit. No damage was done to the capital. Malice is venomous. In the palace there are some very elegant rooms. Balance the account with the parish officer. His lavish expenditure caused his rapid ruin. The linen will be sent in a few minutes. I intend to visit that city. Honor the king. Continue to be honest. A moral character.

— **RULE XVIII.** *The consonant is doubled in the following words, and some others.*

cab'-bage	gal'-lop	ar'-row	bel'-low
scab-bard	tal-low	mar-row	cel-lar
shab-by	ham-mer	bar-ren	pen-ny
lad-der	² an-nals	cat-tle	ken-nel
dag-ger	ap-ple	peb-ble	pep-per
hag-gard	hap-py	fel-low	bet-ter
³ crib-bage	squir-rel	rol-ler	rum-mage
scrib-ble	bit-ter	com-ma	sum-mer
pil-lage	cof-fee	com-mon	cun-ning
pil-lar	cof-fer	cop-per	but-ter

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A shabby fellow. Cabbages grew near the apple-trees. Mend the ladder with a hammer. He drew the dagger from the scabbard. A gallon of ale. A haggard look. A cellar of wine. A nimble squirrel. A cup of coffee. A coffer full of copper coins. A pillar of salt. Bitter almonds.

WORDS CONTAINING SYLLABLES OR PARTS
OF SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED ALIKE, OR
NEARLY ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFER-
ENTLY.

AU and AW.

<i>cau'</i> -cus	<i>au'</i> -burn	<i>aw'</i> -ful	<i>maw'</i> -kish
<i>lau</i> -rel	<i>plau</i> -dit	<i>law</i> -ful	<i>law</i> -suit
<i>au</i> -thor	<i>auc</i> -tion	<i>awk</i> -ward	<i>straw'</i> -ber-ry
<i>gau</i> -dy	<i>sau</i> -sage	<i>taw</i> -ny	<i>awn'</i> -ing
<i>pau</i> -per	<i>pau'</i> -ci-ty	<i>law</i> -yer	<i>taw</i> -dry
<i>cau</i> -tion	<i>nau</i> -ti-cal	<i>saw</i> -yer	<i>haw</i> -thorn

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *caucus* was called by a *lawyer*. The *author* was filled with *awful* forebodings. The *pauper* had a *tawny* skin. *Hawthorns* were sold at *au*ction. The *sawyer* had *auburn* locks. There was a *paucity* of *strawberries*. *Lawsuits* should be conducted with *caution*. The sailor had but little *nautical* skill. The speaker received the *plaudits* of the assembly.

IE and EI.

<i>grief</i>	<i>a-chieve'</i>	<i>ei'</i> -ther	<i>per-ceive'</i>
<i>chief</i>	<i>be-lieve</i>	<i>nei</i> -ther	<i>re-ceive</i>
<i>thief</i>	<i>re-lieve</i>	<i>lei</i> -sure	<i>de-ceive</i>
<i>fief</i>	<i>re-prieve</i>	<i>sei</i> -zure	<i>re-ceipt</i>
<i>grieve</i>	<i>re-trieve</i>	<i>con-ceive'</i>	<i>con-ceive</i>
<i>ag-grieve'</i>	<i>be-siege</i>	<i>de-ceive</i>	<i>pre'-con-ceive</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We are often deceived by the appearance of *grief*. The *thief* did not *receive* his deserved punishment. He was *aggrieved* when he *perceived* the result. He *achieved* his

purpose when he made a seizure of the goods. The receipt relieved him from embarrassment. After he was relieved, he had leisure.

EA as in BEAT, and EA as in THREAT.

rea'-son	lea'-then	threat'-en	pheas'-ant
sea-son	bea-ver	weap-on	weath-er
trea-son	wea-ver	feath-er	break-fast
beat-en	deal-er	leath-er	stead-fast
wheat-en	neat-ness	heav-en	mead-ow
mea-gre	weak-ness	read-y	en-deav'-or
wea-sel	con-ceal'	heav-y	re'-search
wea-sand	con-geal	zeal-ous	in-stead'
bea-con	ap-peal	jeal-ous	be-head
bea-dle	re-veal	pleas-ant	heav'-i-ly

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Reason is a moral weapon. The season is pleasant. Treason is threatened. It is not heavier than a feather. The weasel was found in the meadow. The beaver was clearly seen. He saw the beacon while at breakfast. He wished to conceal his endeavors. The beadle was zealous in his duties. The pheasant was concealed. He was steadfast in his appeal. The master was earnest in his endeavors. Water will congeal. His researches were not concealed. The missionary was zealous in the salvation of the heathen. He was jealous of his rival.

OU and OW.

coun'-ty	sur-round'	flow'-er	trou'-el
boun-ty	com-pound	show-er	drow-sy
bound-less	pro-pound	low-er	cow-slip
count-less	ex-pound	pow-der	clown-ish
clou-dy	re-dound	chow-der	trou-sers
coun-ter	de-nounce	fowl-er	al-low'
floun-der	re-sound	cow-ard	re-noun
found-ling	as-tound	dow-ry	em-pow'-er
con-found'	ca-rouse	voiw-el	en-dow'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers abound in the country. Showers are frequent in cloudy weather. The coward was confounded by the noise of the powder. The fowler caught a flounder for chowder. The cowslips were countless. He acquired renown by expounding the law. He was empowered to propound several queries. His habits were clownish. The judge allowed the dowry. Long and short vowels should not be confounded.

AID and ADE.

maid	a-fraid'	fade	de-grade'
braid	up-braid	shade	in-vade
staid	mer'-maid	trade	cru-sade
paid	bride-maid	spade	prom-e-nade'

AIN and ANE.

brain	dis-dain'	wane	in-sane'
grain	con-strain	crane	pro-fane
gain	por'-ce-lain	bane	ur-bane
or-dain'	ap-per-tain'	hu-mane'	chi-cane

AIR, ARE, and EAR.

im-pair'	pre-pare'	tear
re-pair	in-snare	swear
af-fair	de-clare'	wear
un-fair	com-pare	for-swear'
de-spair	a-ware	for-bear
mo'-hair	wol'-fare	
cor-sair	be-ware'	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The maid braided her hair. Flowers fade in the shade. The apprentice staid two years to learn a trade. The gardener paid for his spade. The boy was afraid to go.

The man was degraded. The enemy invaded the country. The clergyman was ordained. He disdains the society of bad men. Love constrains. Porcelain, the finest earthenware. He was a humane man. Wicked men profane the Sabbath. His health was impaired. He prepared to go. The injury was repaired. He was fully aware of the state of affairs. Beware of the corsair. The welfare of the country. The man forbears to declare. He wears a coat of mohair. Thou shalt not forswear thyself. He is in great despair. He compares the two coins. Youth are often insnared.

EED and EDE.

suc-ceed'	ac-cede'	se-cede'
pro-ceed	re-cede	in-ter-cede'
ex-ceed	pre-cede	su-per-sede

EME, EAM, and EEM.

su-preme'	ream	es-teem'
ex-treme	dream	re-deem

ENE, EAN, EEN, and INE.

se-rene'	bean	ca-reen'	ton-tine'
con-vene	clean	mo-reen	fas-cine
ob-scene	dean	be-tween	ma-rine
in-ter-vene	lean	un-seen	col-ber-tine
con-tra-vene	mean	tu-reen	mag-a-zine
	wean	pis-ta-reen	tam'-bou-rine

ETE, EAT, and EET.

com-plete'	de-feat'	greet
re-plete	re-treat	fleet
con-crete	en-treat	dis-c eet'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He *acceded* to my request. He *succeeded* in the attempt. Consuls were *preceded* by lictors. *Proceed* with the story. The work was *superseded* by a better. *Intercede* for me. They *seceded* from the association. He *exceeded* his allowance. The commands of God are *supreme*, and should be ever held in high *esteem*. The pleasure was *extreme*. Some animals were reckoned *unclean*. He *demeans* himself with humility. The man *redeems* his pledge. The sky was *serene*. The ship was *careened*. The ditches were filled with *fascines*. *Marine* shells. The curtains were made of *moreen*. *Colbertine*, a kind of lace. The *magazine* was well filled with stones. *Tambourine*, a kind of drum. Nothing of importance *intervened* between the sessions. The *tureen* was well filled. The boy lost a *pistareen*. The edifice is *complete*. The enemy was *defeated*. His words were *replete* with guile. A *discreet* general will sometimes make a *retreat*. Numbers are sometimes *concrete*, and sometimes *abstract*.

EER, IER, ERE, and EAR.

gaz-et-teer'	fi-nan-cier'	sin-cere'	hear
vol-un-teer	brig-a-dier	co-her-e	clear
en-gi-neer	cav-a-lier	ad-her-e	drear
moun-tain-eer	chan-de-lier	cas-si-mere'	near
auc-tion-eer	buc-ca-nier	in-ter-fere	en-dear'
pri-va-teer	gon-do-lier	per-se-vere	ap-pear
mu-ti-neer	gren-a-dier	hem'-i-sphere	ar-rear
dom-i-neer	cui-ras-sier	at-mos-phere	be-smear

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *gazetteer* was read by the light of the *chandelier*. The *engineer* was not a skilful *financier*. The *auctioneer* was *compelled* to *interfere*. The *grenadier* was clothed in

cassimere. The *buccaniers* were chased by *privateers*. The *cavalier* was fully armed. The *atmosphere* surrounds the earth. Honor's fair *career*. He was supported by his *compeers*. The *veneer* did not adhere closely. His efforts were *sincere*. The man appeared to be *austere*. The surfaces being besmeared with glue, *cohere*. The distress of a friend *endears* him to us. The *arrears* were paid.

UE and EW.

vir'-tue	sub-due'	cur'-few	mil'-dew
val-ue	res'-cue	sin-ew	es-chew'
ar-gue	con-tin'-ue	re-new'	be-dew

URSE, ERSE, and ERCE.

curse	re-verse'	a-merce'
nurse	con-verse	co-erce
purse	dis-perse	com'-merce
dis-burse'	im-merse	

UR and ER.

de-mur'	con-cur'	de-fer'	con-fer' -
re-cur	in-cur	in-fer	pre-fer
oc-cur		de-ter	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The value of *virtue*. The ringing of the *curfew* was introduced into England. The lawyer *argues* well. He *subdued* his enemies. His cheeks were *bedewed* with tears. He *eschewed* evil, and *pursued* good. The *mildew* continued. He came to the *rescue*. His *sinews* were strong. Bless and *curse* not. He wrote in *verse*. His style was *terse*. The *nurse* was *immersed*. Money was *disbursed* from the public treasury. The crowd was *dispersed*. The criminal

was *amerced* to the amount of one hundred dollars. 'The merchant *conversed* freely on *commerce*. The boy was very *perverse*. The defendant *demurs* to the declaration of the plaintiff. He *defers* the execution of his purpose. He *prefers* to *concur*. The same idea *recurs* to the mind. The word occurs in many places. Many circumstances may *deter* a man from his undertaking. He *incurs* blame.

ACE and ASE.

ef-face'	re-trace'	a-base'	de-base'
de-face	mis-place	e-rase	en-case
dis-grace	un-lace		

UCE and USE.

ad-duce'	in-duce'	re-cluse'	ex-cuse'
tra-duce	con-duce	a-buse	ab-struse
de-duce	re-duce	ob-tuse	ref-use

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He *effaced* the name. The figure was *defaced*. The signature was *erased*. Whoever *exalteth* himself shall be *abased*. A drunkard *debases* himself. The traveller *re-traced* his steps. The book was *misplaced*. He *adduced* many reasons for an *excuse*. The *recluse* was *traduced*. An *abstruse* science. His intellect was *obtuse*. A truth is *deduced*. Temperance *conduces* to health.

AIN, IN, and INE.

chief-tain	ba'-sin	fam'-ine
chap-lain	rai-sin	en-gine
cap-tain	ros-in	des-tine
bar-gain	res-in	er-mine
cer-tain	ver-min	rap-ine
cur-tain	mar-gin	doc-trine

mur'-rain	or'-i-gin	san'-guine
moun-tain	ur'-chin	pris-tine
foun-tain	fir-kin	med'-i-cine
vil-lain	pump-kin	mas-cu-line
plan-tain	mus-lin	fem-i-nine

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The chieftains of Scotland were noble men. They had a chaplain in the army. The basin was well filled with raisins. The captain made a good bargain. The vermin were covered with resin. He was certain that the water would cover the margin. The urchin found a fountain at the foot of a mountain. The villain filled his firkin with pumpkins. He was sanguine in the belief of the doctrine. Some nouns are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine. The famine was great. The medicine cured the murrain. The origin of the false doctrine was certain.

AL, EL, and LE.

med'-al	nov'-el	mar'-ble
na-tal	mar-vel	cra-dle
scan-dal	par-cel	ap-ple
lo-cal	bar-rel	sad-dle
fru-gal	fen-nel	stop-ple
plu-ral	grav-el	bi-ble
jour-nal	shov-el	cat-tle
roy-al	bush-el	ket-tle
an'-i-mal	jew-el	tre-ble
prin-ci-pal	ves-sel	prin'-ci-ple
ma-ter'-nal	in'-fi-del	du-ra-ble
fra-ter-nal	cit-a-del	as-sem'-ble
doc'-tri-nal	chan'-nel	ig-no-ble
ex-ter'-nal	sen'-ti-nel	au'-di-ble
con'-ju-gal	ap-par'-el	ca-pa-ble
im-mor'-tal	coun'-sel	val'-u-a-ble

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The boy received a *medal*. He bought a *barrel* of apples. He found a small *particle* of *marble*. An *immortal* principle. The *principal* *citadel* was taken. The *bible* is full of doctrinal instruction. The farmer gave a *bushel* of meal to his *cattle*. The *saddle* was found in the *channel*. The *sentinel* was alarmed at the *spectacle*. He was clothed in *royal* *apparel*.

AR, ER, OR, and RE.

tar'-tar	man'-ner	may'-or	som'-bre
gram-mar	mat-ter	sail-or	sa-bre
mor-tar	dan-ger	traï-tor	mea-gre
dol-lar	man-ger	au-thor	mau-gre
col-lar	pa-per	doc-tor	om-bre
beg-gar	pray-er	mir-ror	cen-tre
cel-lar	wait-er	suit-or	scep-tre
ce-dar	au-ger	tu-tor	spec-tre
nec-tar	lead-er	an'-ces-tor	o-chre
pil-lar	mea-ger	au-di-tor	lu-cre
su-gar	heif-er	em-pe-ror	lus-tre
vul-gar	leg-er	spec-ta'-tor	mas'-sa-cre
joc'-u-lar	bea-ver	trans-la-tor	salt-pe'-tre
pop-u-lar	preach-er	sur-vey-or	the'-a-tre
reg-u-lar	ea-ger	col-lec-tor	sep-ul-chre
scim-e-tar	tem-per	con-duc-tor	ma-nœu'-vre
sin-gu-lar	bri-er	in-struc-tor	re-con-noi'-tre
vin-e-gar	buy-er	coun'-sel-lor	con-cen'-tre
mus-cu-lar	hin-der	ag-gres'-sor	am-phi-the'-a-tre

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *mayor* was not pleased with the manner of teaching *grammar*. The *waiter* received a *dollar* from the *manager* of the *theatre*. The *traitor* sold his country for filthy *lucre*. The *aggressor* caused a great *massacre* with his *scimitar*. A *popular* *preacher*. *Vulgar* minds are often disturbed by

spectres. The leader of the orchestre lost his temper. He reconnoitred the camp of the enemy. A singular manœuvre. A sailor lost his sabre. The collector was eager to collect the duty on sugar. A jocular conductor. The spectator was leaning against the pillar. The doctor was seized by the collar. A singular author.

ABLE and IBLE.

lau'-da-ble	plau'-si-ble
prob-a-ble	cred-i-ble
de-si'-ra-ble	sen-si-ble
sal-va-ble	au-di-ble
ca-pa-ble	for-ci-ble
ten-a-ble	leg-i-ble
mu-ta-ble	flex-i-ble
suit-a-ble	fran-gi-ble
li-a-ble	fu-si-ble
cul-pa-ble	el'-i-gi-ble
port-a-ble	pos'-si-ble
ven'-er-a-ble	hor-ri-ble
re-new'-a-ble	re-spon'-si-ble
re-spect-a-ble	dis-cern-i-ble
re-mark-a-ble	com-bus-ti-ble
a-vail-a-ble	plau'-si-ble
laugh'-a-ble	ter-ri-ble
af-fa-ble	vis-i-ble
sy-l-a-ble	ven-di-ble

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A laudable desire. A plausible story. A probable event. His account was credible. A sensible person. Durable happiness. A salvable state. His arguments were forcible. He is capable of exertion. He was scarcely audible. His conduct was culpable. A frangible vessel. The man was eligible. A venerable man. A laughable scene. A horrible event. A flexible voice. A responsible person. A respect-

able person. His manners are *affable*. *Combustible* materials. It is *possible*. The object was *visible*. *Fusible* metal. The stars are *discernible* by the eye.

ANCE, ENCE, and ENSE.

fla'-grance	ca'-dence	dense
fra-grance	pres-ence	sense
clear-ance	sci-ence	tense
griev-ance	pru-dence	ex-pense'
en-trance	pre-tence'	sub-tense
dis-tance	of-fence	in-cense
nui-sance	ab-sence	pro-pense
el'e-gance	ve'-he-mence	li-cense
cir-cum-stance	def-er-ence	rec'-om-pense
tem-per-ance	el-o-quence	dis-pense'
main-te-nance	em-i-nence	con-dense
ig-no-rance	ev-i-dence	pre-pense
ut-ter-ance	neg-li-gence	non'-sense
con-vey'-ance	pref-er-ence	in-tense'
o-bei-sance	ref-er-ence	sus-pense
ap-pear-ance	res-i-dence	im-mense
re-pent-ance	rev-er-ence	
al-li-ance	dif-fer-ence	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers emit a delightful *fragrance*. In the *presence* of the multitude. *Science* may come from a *distance*. *Eloquence* often controls *ignorance*. *Elegance* is never joined with *negligence*. There is a very great *difference* between *innocence* and *insolence*. The *nuisance* came from an *immense* *distance*. *Intense* feeling stopped his *utterance*. *Temperance* was urged with great *eloquence*. *Diligence* may overcome bad *utterance*. What is the *difference* between *impudence* and *impertinence*? During the *performance* all kept *silence*. The *consequence* of the man's *absence* was the boy's *negligence*. He spoke with *vehemence*.

ATE and ET.

pal'-ate	for'-tu-nate	bas'-ket	cov'-et
leg-ate	mod-er-ate	scar-let	se-cret
prel-ate	del-i-cate	cam-let	mus-ket
sen-ate	des-per-ate	gaunt-let	plum-met
cu-rate	du-pli-cate	jack-et	bay'-o-net
ac'-cu-rate	ul-ti-mate	mag-net	trum'-pet
cer-tif'-i-cate	vi-o-late	com-et	vi'-o-let
pas'-sion-ate	in-car'-nate	gob-let	cov-er-let

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Men of nice *palates*. The *basket* was full. The *curate* found a *magnet*. The *senate* was convoked by the sound of a trumpet. The *prelate* drank from a silver goblet. He was stabbed with a *bayonet* in a *desperate* encounter. His *moderate* counsels were kept *secret*. He was *fortunate* in *discovering* a *comet*. A *duplicate* copy. A *scarlet* robe of *camlet*. A *lead*en *plummet*.

CY, SY, and ZY.

spi'-cy	glos'-sy	dai'-sy
mer-cy	gras-sy	noi-sy
flee-cy	mas-sy	ro-sy
i-cy	gyp-sy	po-sy
sau-cy	tip-sy	pro-sy
se'-cre-cy	drop-sy	quin-sy
pri-va-cy	em'-bas-sy	clum-sy
pol-i-cy	her-e-sy	bus-y
de-cen-cy	jeal-ous-y	un-ea'-sy
leg-a-cy	a-pos'-ta-sy	—
flu-en-cy	lep'-ro-sy	diz'-zy
ten-den-cy	hy-poc'-ri-sy	la-zy
cel'-i-ba-cy	cour'-te-sy	cra-zy
del-i-ca-cy	ep'-i-lep-sy	ha-zy
in-ti-ma-cy	min'-strel-sy	ma-zy
va'-gran-cy	con'-tro-ver-sy	fren-zy
va-can-cy	dys-pep'-sy	do-zy

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *spicy* breezes. The *humble daisy*. No *mercy* is shown towards *heresy*. The *fleecy* snow. He spoke with *fluency*. His gestures were *clumsy*. The *embassy* conducted its affairs in *privacy*. The *gypsy* left a small *legacy*. There is a *tendency* to *apostasy*. *Hypocrisy* cannot be maintained with *decency*. The *dizzy* height. The *hazy* atmosphere. The *breezy* shore. *Jealousy* often destroys *intimacy*. The *gypsy* maintained great *secrecy*. He fell in a fit of *epilepsy*. The *embassy* was not well received.

ON and EN.

ba'-con	beck'-on	ha'-ven	heav'-en
ma-son	crim-son	maid-en	lead-en
par-don	pris-on	ra-ven	cho-sen
par-son	but-ton	ta-ken	fro-zen
cot-ton	poi-son	gar-den	sto-len
bea-con	glut-ton	war-den	to-ken

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *bacon* was *stolen*. *Poison* was taken by the *glutton*. The *parson* appointed a *warden*. A *beacon* was raised in the *garden*. The *mason*, having *stolen* a *raven*, received *pardon*. He found a *lead*en *button*. The *criminal* was taken to *prison*. The *glutton* was *frozen*. He was taken in the *garden*. The *raven* was *stolen*. The *maiden* walked in the *garden*. He cannot *button* his coat.

ILE and IL.

duc'-tile	ser'-vile	sig'-il	pu'-pil
rep-tile	frag-ile	vig-il	nos-tril
fer-tile	feb-rile	civ-il	ton-sil
hos-tile	ju'-ve-nile	e-vil	cod'-i-cil
flex-ile	ver-sa-tile	per-il	daf-fo-dil
mis-sile	im-bec'-ile	pen-cil	n'-ten-sil

B

3

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *pupil* trod on the *reptile*. He wrote, with a *pencil*, *hostile* instructions, which caused a *civil* war. The *fragile* *missile* produced much *evil*. *Fertile* land. *Juvenile* sports. *Versatile* youth. *Imbecile* old age. He made a *codicil* to his will. The *daffodil* is in bloom. The *utensils* of farmers are often lost.

IT and ITE.

hab'-it	cul'-prit	res'-p'tle	per'-qui-site
u-nit	de-mer'-it	in'-fi-nite	def-i-nite
lim-it	in-her-it	op-po-site	ap-po-site
pul-pit	ex-hib-it	hyp-o-crite	com-pos'-ite
spir-it	so-lic-it	fa-vor-ite	re'-qui-site
sum-mit	e-lic-it	ex-qui-site	pre-ter-ite

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He was in the *habit* of making a *deposit*. The *culprit* had been a *favorite*. A *hypocrite* is sure to be detested. The traveller reached the *summit*. He exhibits *opposite* views. He *solicits* a *definite* sum. *Exquisite* taste. A *composite* number. His remarks *elicit* praise. Mine is the *merit*, the *demerit* thine.

ICE, IS, ISE, UCE, and OISE.

mal'-ice	cri'-sis	trea'-tise
lat-tice	ba-sis	prom-ise
prac-tice	pha-sis	an-ise
cor-nice	glot-tis	mor-tise
jaun-dice	a-nal'-y-sis	fran-chise
bod-ice	hy-poth-e-sis	—
no-tice	di-ær-e-sis	let'-tuce
of-fice	an-tith-e-sis	—
ser-vice	me-trop-o-lis	tor'-toise
sur-plice	chrys'-a-lis	
jus-tice	gen-e-sis	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Set down nought in malice. Lattice work. A crisis had arrived. Good faith is the basis of public credit. Habit is the effect of practice. He commenced under favorable auspices. The phasis of the moon. Glottis, a part of the throat. Diæresis is used to denote that vowels are sounded. He made an analysis of the treatise. He kept his promise. Lettuce grew near the cornice. Avarice often defeats justice. London is the metropolis of England. The shell of a tortoise. The carpenter made a mortise. He lost his office.

IZE, ISE, YZE, and ICE.

ag'-gran-dize

hu-man-ize

scru-ti-nize

pat-ron-ize

col-o-nize

pul-ver-ize

sym-pa-thize

scan-da-lize

tem-po-rize

har-mon-ize

sol-em-nize

e-con-o-mize

e-van-gel-ize

rec-og-nize

au-thor-ize

ex'-er-cise

mer-chan-dise

com-pro-mise

crit-i-cise

en-ter-prise

ad-ver-tise'

su-per-vise

cir'-cum-cise

ex-or-cise

chas-tise'

an'-a-lyze

par-a-lyze

sac'-ri-fice

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exercised his powers to humanize the nature of the Indians. His family was aggrandized by his great success in merchandise. They patronized the fine arts. He was a man of great enterprise. He was duly authorized to effect a compromise. The arguments did not harmonize. The earth was well pulverized. He was appointed to supervise the press. He criticised the work. The ancients were accustomed to exorcise evil spirits. Missionaries are sent abroad to evan-

gelize the heathen. The marriage was duly solemnized. Various substances are analyzed by chemists. Sacrifices have been common to most nations. His limbs were paralyzed.

UM, OM, and OME.

<i>nos'-trum</i>	<i>wis'-dom</i>	<i>wel'-come</i>
<i>ros-trum</i>	<i>phan-tom</i>	<i>glad-some</i>
<i>stra-tum</i>	<i>king-dom</i>	<i>lone-some</i>
<i>vel-lum</i>	<i>sel-dom</i>	<i>ful-some</i>
<i>me'-di-um</i>	<i>id'-i-om</i>	<i>hand-some</i>
<i>pre-mi-um</i>	<i>symp'-tom</i>	<i>in-come</i>
<i>de-co'-rum</i>	<i>free-dom</i>	<i>blithe-some</i>
<i>vac'-u-um</i>	<i>ac-cus'-tom</i>	<i>cum'-ber-some</i>
<i>mo-men'-tum</i>	<i>mar'-tyr-dom</i>	<i>frol-ic-some</i>
<i>em-po-ri-um</i>	<i>blos'-som</i>	<i>wea-ri-some</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Freedom is a welcome guest. He seldom found a handsome woman. He enjoyed a moderate income. Money is the medium of commerce. He received fulsome flattery. The glory of martyrdom. A cumbersome machine. A frolicsome lad. The idiom of the language. An empty space is called a vacuum. The momentum was great. Lessons of wisdom were often learned from the rostrum. He was accustomed to receive a large income. The emporium of fashion.

CIOUS and TIOUS.

<i>gra'-cious</i>	<i>cau'-tious</i>
<i>spe-cious</i>	<i>fac-tious</i>
<i>spa-cious</i>	<i>frac-tious</i>
<i>lus-cious</i>	<i>cap-tious</i>
<i>au-da'-cious</i>	<i>vex-a'-tious</i>
<i>sa-ga-cious</i>	<i>fa-ce-tious</i>
<i>vo-ra-cious</i>	<i>con-ten-tious</i>
<i>a-tro-cious</i>	<i>se-di-tious</i>
<i>fe-ro-cious</i>	<i>sen-ten-tious</i>
<i>fal-la-cious</i>	<i>con-sci-en'-tious</i>
<i>pug-na-cious</i>	<i>in-fec'-tious</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *gracious* reception. A *spacious* hall. He was extremely *cautious*. A *fractious* man. *Factious* citizens. A *sagacious* prince. A *voracious* appetite. *Seditious* assemblies. He is guilty of an *atrocious* crime. The disease is *infectious*. *Pugnacious* animals. He was both *audacious* and *facetious*, but not *conscientious*. The reasoning was *fallacious*. The fruit was *luscious*.

SION and TION.

oc-ca'-sion
de-ci-sion
vi'-sion
com-pul'-sion
man'-sion
de-clen'-sion
di-men-sion
pen'-sion
ex-plo'-sion
ver'-sion
in-cur'-sion
pas'-sion
ces-sion
di-gres'-sion
de-pres-sion
mis'-sion
con-fu'-sion

va-ca'-tion
foun-da-tion
cre-a-tion
ne-ga-tion
ob-li-ga'-tion
re-la'-tion
an-i-ma'-tion
oc-cu-pa-tion
pri-va'-tion
in-fec-tion
re-duc-tion
re-cep-tion
ex-er-tion
el-o-cu'-tion
ed-u-ca-tion
sit-u-a-tion
as-so-ci-a'-tion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

On this *occasion* he showed his *decision*. He called on his *relation* during *vacation*. A *vision* appeared to him. There is no *compulsion* in the *occupation*. He was under *obligation* for his *mansion*. The *infection* caused great *confusion*. *Declension* of Latin nouns, and *conjugation* of verbs. He went on a *mission* to that *nation*. He made a *digression*.

on the subject of education. He received a pension in his new station. His elocution produced confusion.

SI and CI.

ne-ces'-si-ty	ve-rac'-i-ty
im-men-si-ty	lo-quac-i-ty
in-ten-si-ty	ra-pac-i-ty
di-ver-si-ty	sa-gac-i-ty
u-ni-ver'-si-ty	te-nac-i-ty
gen-er-os-i-ty	ca-pac-i-ty
an-i-mos-i-ty	fe-roc-i-ty
scru-pu-los-i-ty	a-troc-i-ty
pro-pen'-si-ty	du-plic-i-ty
cu-ri-os'-i-ty	e-las-tic'-i-ty
per-ver'-si-ty	rec-i-proc-i-ty

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exhibited an intensity of feeling. His veracity was questioned. There was a diversity of opinions. He indulged in too great loquacity. The atrocity of murder. He had a capacity for learning. A propensity to sin. His generosity was great. The tenacity of glue. The student was educated at the university. An object of curiosity.

Y and EY.

hap'-py	scar'-ci-ty	al'-ley	tur'-key
dai-ly	rem-e-dy	val'-ley	pul'-ley
bod-y	dep-u-ty	gal'-ley	chim'-ney
cop-y	tyr-an-y	bar'-ley	hack'-ney
pov'-er-ty	vil-la-ny	par'-ley	jour'-ney
rev-el-ry	com-pa-ny	hon'-ey	at-tor'-ney

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The attorney found his money. The deputy made a long journey. Daily duties. Happy hours. A body of men. A

scarcity of honey. The turkey was fed on barley. The general demanded a parley. A Venetian galley. A fertile valley. A certain remedy. A tall chimney. A hackney coach. A double pulley.

EOUS and IOUS.

du'-te-ous	se'-ri-ous
pit-e-ous	te-di-ous
lig-ne-ous	pre-vi-ous
hid-e-ous	im-pi-ous
a-que-ous	du-bi-ous
cu-ta'-ne-ous	stu-di-ous
er-ro-ne-ous	no-to'-ri-ous
spon-ta-ne-ous	har-mo-ni-ous
cal-ca-re-ous	im-per-vi-ous
ex-tra-ne-ous	in-dus-tri-ous
plen'-te-ous	il-lus-tri-ous

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A duteous child. A tedious journey. A hideous sight. A piteous groan. The previous question. Impious conduct. Aqueous humor. A notorious character. Erroneous opinions. Harmonious sounds. Spontaneous combustion. Illustrious men. Calcareous soil. Cutaneous disease. A dubious question. Impervious forests. He was a notorious idler. John is an industrious boy. He is very studious.

AGE, EGE, IAGE, IGE, and IDGE.

sav'-age	u'-sage	col'-lege	fer'-ri-age
dam-age	vil-lage	priv'-i-lege	—
ad-age	cour-age	sac-ri-lege	ves'-tige
man-age	suf-frage	al-lege'	—
hom-age	um-brage	—	por'-ridge
pres-age	mort-gage	mar'-riage	car-tridge
salv-age	hem'-or-rhage	car-riage	par-tridge

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *savage state*. The college was situated in a fine *village*. The carriage received much *damage*. He was obliged to pay *homage*. There was no *vestige* of the *tillage*. The *partridge* sought a place of refuge. He *alleged* that he was on the eve of *marriage*. The *cartridge* caused great *damage*. *Universal suffrage* is a great *privilege*. The house was *mortgaged*. The boatman received *ferriage*.

ETY and ITY.

pi'-e-ty	anx-i'-e-ty	a-bil'-i-ty	gra-tu'-i-ty
ni-ce-ty	pro-pri-e-ty	ci-vil-i-ty	ne-ces-si-ty
va-ri'-e-ty	no-to-ri'-e-ty	di-vin-i-ty	se-ren-i-ty
so-ci-e-ty	im-pi'-e-ty	e-ter-ni-ty	e-nor-mi-ty
so-bri-e-ty	sa-ti-e-ty	an-nu-i-ty	se-ver-i-ty

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Piety is honorable in all. His *ability* was great. *Impiety* is a great *enormity*. *Sobriety* produces *serenity*. He receives an *annuity*. He acquired *notoriety*. The *society* was under the *necessity* of dismissing its minister. *Distinguished ability*. A *variety* of topics. The *enormity* of the offence justified the *severity* of the punishment. He received an *annuity* as a *gratuity*.

CLE, KLE, and CAL.

par'-ti-cle	frec'-kle	drop'-si-cal
ar-ti-cle	sic-kle	ver-ti-cal
cu-ti-cle	buc-kle	typ-i-cal
can-ti-cle	twin-kle	tech-ni-cal
ven-tri-cle	spec-kle	mys-ti-cal
pin-na-cle	sprin-kle	crit-i-cal
ob-sta-cle	shac-kle	cler-i-cal
ves-i-cle	pric-kle	rad-i-cal
ve-hi-cle	tin-kle	prac-ti-cal

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *particle* of matter. A *dropsical* habit. His skin was covered with *freckles*. *Articles* of agreement. In the tropics, the sun is often *vertical*. The reaper uses a *sickle*. *Cuticle*, the thin exterior skin. Many of the Jewish rites were *typical*. A silver *buckle*. *Canticle*, a song. *Technical* terms. The fixed stars *twinkle*. *Mystical* lore. The *pinnacle* of fame. A *radical* error. A *critical* judge. The *obstacle* was overcome.

CIAL, TIAL, and SIAL.

spe'-cial

so-cial

ju-di'-cial

of-fi-cial

ben-e-fi'-cial

com-mer'-cial

pro-vin-cial

sac-ri-fi'-cial

su-per-fi-cial

fi-nan'-cial

ar-ti-fi'-cial

nup'-tial

mar-tial

es-sen'-tial

po-ten-tial

in-i-tial

sub-stan-tial

con-fi-den'-tial

pes-ti-len-tial

e-qui-noc-tial

con-tro-ver'-sial

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *special* messenger was sent. *Nuptial* rites. *Social* happiness. *Martial* deeds. *Essential* properties. *Judicial* proceedings. *Official* duties. *Commercial* interests. *Influential* friends. *Provincial* dialect. *Presidential* election. A *pestilential* disease. A *substantial* building. *Superficial* knowledge. *Controversial* writings. *Financial* operations. *Equinoctial* storm. *Beneficial* results. *Initial* letters. The *commercial* news was *beneficial* to trade. He delivered a *special* and *confidential* message upon the *financial* condition of the treasury. An *artificial* rose-bud.

ANT and ENT.

va'-cant	re-cum'-bent	com-pla'-cent
rec'-re-ant	ad-ja-cent	con-cur-rent
ar-ro-gant	in-dul-gent	con-tin-gent
el-e-gant	suf-fi-cient	ef-ful-gent
ra-di-ant	in-clem-ent	neg'-li-gent
pet-u-lant	ap-pa-rent	in-di-gent
con-so-nant	con'-fi-dent	in-do-lent
in'-fant	~ ex-cel-lent	in-so-lent
bril-liant	im-mi-nent	ev-i-dent
dor-mant	pen-i-tent	op-u-lent
stag-nant	af-flu-ent	vi-o-lent
fra-grant	an'-cient	em-i-nent
pleas-ant	pa-tient	< per-ma-nent
re-luc'-tant	pres-ent	prom-i-nent
ob-ser-vant	dif'-fer-ent	con-se-quent
tri-um-phant	in-no-cent	sub-se-quent
a-bun-dant	dif-fi-dent	mag-nif'-i-cent

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The place is *vacant*. A recumbent posture. There is an abundant crop on the adjacent farm. A recreant son. A magnificent spectacle. An excellent mother watched over him. I am confident his success will be triumphant. An indulgent father. Arrogant conduct. His anger is dormant. Inclement weather. Stagnant water. Fragrant flowers. He was in affluent circumstances. Patient under afflictions. An observant mind. He was present. I am reluctant to admit it. A penitent spirit. A violent temper. An innocent man.

US and OUS.

cir'-cus	as-par'-a-gus	fa'-mous	im'-pi-ous
sur-plus	isth'-mus	griev-ous	ob-vi-ous
gram-pus	pol'-y-pus	won-drous	ca-ri-ous
fo-cus	ge-ni-us	pom-pous	fu-ri-ous
re-bus	Er-e-bus	ner-vous	cred-u-lous

<i>ge-nus</i>	<i>in-cu-bus</i>	<i>jeal-ous</i>	<i>glo-ri-ous</i>
<i>ra'-di-us</i>	<i>co-los'-sus</i>	<i>lep-rous</i>	<i>moun-tain-ous</i>
<i>im-pe-tus</i>	<i>ap-pa-ra'-tus</i>	<i>zeal-ous</i>	<i>vig-or-ous</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

There was a large *surplus*. A famous mathematician. The Roman *circus*. The *grampus* is a voracious fish. A great *genius*. *Isthmus* of Darien. A *credulous* man. The *radius* of a circle. A *furious* animal. Extensive *apparatus*. The *exodus* of the Israelites. *Glorious* achievements. The *Colossus* at Rhodes. A *serious* affair. *Asparagus*, a kind of plant. A *mountainous* country. A *vigorous* intellect.

EON and ION.

<i>dun'-geon</i>	<i>pig'-eon</i>	<i>re'-gion</i>
<i>dudg-eon</i>	<i>widg-eon</i>	<i>le-gion</i>
<i>stur-geon</i>	<i>bludg-eon</i>	<i>re-lig'-ion</i>
<i>*sur-geon</i>	<i>gudg-eon</i>	<i>con-ta-gion</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was cast into the *dungeon*. The *surgeon* attended the *legion*. The *contagion* spread from town to town. He professed the Christian *religion*. The *pigeon* flew faster than the *widgeon*. The *sturgeon* is found in that *region*.

PER and PUR.

<i>per'-fect</i>	<i>per-mit'</i>	<i>pur'-port</i>
<i>per-jure</i>	<i>per-plex</i>	<i>pur-pose</i>
<i>per-son</i>	<i>per-sist</i>	<i>pur-chase</i>
<i>per-form'</i>	<i>per-suade</i>	<i>pur-loin'</i>
<i>per-fume</i>	<i>per-tain</i>	<i>pur-sue</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *performance* was *perfect*. He *persisted* in the *pursuit*. I *persuaded* them to *permit* him. The money was *purloined*.

Perhaps the purveyor's purpose was to perplex them. They pursued the perjurer. The room was perfumed. They persecuted him. He purchased the perfume.

CAUTIONS AGAINST MISTAKES OFTEN MADE IN SPELLING.

nec'-es-sa-ry	one c.
ad-dress'	two d's.
ex-pe-di'-tion	e, not i.
col'-lege	no d.
po-ny	no e.
a-gree'-a-ble	two e's.
priv'-i-lege	no d.
ac-knowl'-edge	put in d.
pos-sess'	four s's.
sep'-a-rate	a, not e.
a-part'-ment	one p.
as-sas-sin	four s's.
cres'-cent	sc, not ss.
diph-thong	ph, not p alone.
trow-sers	w, not u.
schism	mind ch.
pon'-iard	no i after o.
mis'-tle-toe	put in t.
par-ox-ysm	y, not i.
sy-non'-y-mous	y's, not i's.

NOTE TO TEACHERS. The spelling of these words should be thoroughly committed to memory, and the mistakes which are frequently made pointed out by the learner. Other words, in which mistakes are liable to be made, should be selected by the teacher.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is not *necessary* to put the *address*. An *expedition* to the North Pole. My cousin is at *college*. He has the *privilege* of riding the *pony*. I *acknowledge* my fault. He is an *agreeable* man. They *possess* much property. The *apartments* are *separated* by a thin division. He was stabbed by an *assassin*. The Turkish *crescent* and Turkish *trowsers*. A *schism* in the church. In a *paroxysm* of rage, he snatched up a *poniard*. The Druids revered the *mistletoe*. *Synonymous* words have nearly the same meaning. A *diphthong* is a double vowel.

ba'-sin	i, not o.
städt'-hold-er	put in d.
as-cer-tain'	put in c.
choc'-o-late	one c.
con'-science	sc, not sh.
dis-suade'	two s's.
em-bar'-rass	two r's; two s's.
ex-cres-cence	sc, not ss.
fa-ce-tious	c, not s.
for'-eign	one r.
grid'-i-ron	one d.
prac-tis-es	s, not c.
gym-nas'-tics	y, not i.
i-ras'-ci-ble	one r; sc, not ss.
re-ceive'	ei, not ie.
be-lieve	ie, not ei.
de-ceive	ei, not ie.
re-prieve	ie, not ei.

NOTE TO TEACHERS. The terminations *eive* and *ieve* have both the same sounds. The learner should be told that when the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *eive*; as, *conceive*, *deceive*, &c.; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*; as, *believe*, *achieve*, *grieve*, &c. Nouns derived from these verbs take the same form; as, *conceit*, *deceit*; *belief*, *achievement*, *grief*, &c.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *stadtholder* ascertained the cause of discontent. Put the *chocolate* into the *basin*. I could not, in *conscience*, *dissuade* him from it. He is *embarrassed* in his affairs. An *excrescence* grew from the tree. A man of *facetious* conversation. Her manners are *fascinating*. *Foreign* climates. Meat is broiled on a *gridiron*. He practises *gymnastics*. His temper was *irascible*. I believe he received a *reprieve* to *deceive* the enemy.

har'-ass	one <i>r</i> ; two <i>s</i> 's.
hy-dro-pho'-bia	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> ; <i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
is'-lan-der	put in <i>s</i> .
lan'-cheon	not <i>shun</i> .
mis'-chie-vous	put in <i>i</i> .
naph'-tha	<i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
oph-thal'-mi-a	<i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
or'-ches-tre	<i>ch</i> , not <i>k</i> .
pas'-sion	<i>ss</i> , not <i>sh</i> .
rhi-noc'-e-ros	put in <i>h</i> ; <i>c</i> , not <i>s</i> .
ou-sil-lan'-i-mous	two <i>l</i> 's ; one <i>n</i> .
quar'-rel-ling	two <i>r</i> 's ; two <i>l</i> 's.
res-er-voir	one <i>s</i> .
sub-ter-ra'-ne-an	two <i>r</i> 's.
ty-pog'-ra-phy	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> ; one <i>g</i> .
hy-æ'-na	æ diphthong.
co-a-lesce'	<i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
cau'-li-flow-er	<i>au</i> , not <i>o</i> .

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He died of *hydrophobia*. I am *harassed* in mind. They were hardy *islanders*. Will you take some *lunchcon*? A *mischievous* boy. *Naphtha* smells *disagreeably*. He suffers from *ophthalmia*. The *orchestre* plays too loud. He is in a *passion*. The *rhinoceros* is dangerous. The *pusillanimous* are weak-minded. They are always *quarrelling*. A *reser-*

voir of water. A *subterranean* passage. A fine specimen of *typography*. The *hyæna* is fierce. Two vowels which *coalesce* form a *diphthong*. The *cauliflower* is a wholesome vegetable.

WORDS IN WHICH THE SPELLING DIFFERS WIDELY FROM THE PRONUNCIATION.

The termination UGH has as many as ten different pronunciations.

laugh	rhymes with	staff.
cough	} rhyme with	off.
trough		
clough		
ehough		
slough		
e-nough'	} rhyme with	stuff.
rough		
tough		
thor'-ough		
bor-ough	} pron. the <i>u</i> as in	bud.
dough		
though	} rhyme with	so.
al-though'		
fur'-lough		
bough	} rhyme with	how.
plough		
slough		
lough	rhymes with	dock.
hic'-cough	rhymes with	cup.
through	rhymes with	true.
us'-que-baugh	rhymes with	saw.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

When the horse has drunk *enough* from the *trough*, lead him *through* the garden. The *chough* and crow to roost have gone. Do not *laugh*; it will make you *cough*. We had a *rough* ride to the *borough*. A *tough* steak. The serpent has cast his *slough*. A *thorough* cleansing. The *usquebaugh* made him *hiccough*. The soldier obtained his *furlough*. Knead the *dough*. The barge is on the *lough*. *Though* almost drowned, he got out of the *slough* by catching at a *bough*. Speed the *plough*.

bus'-y	rhymes with	dizzy.
bur-y	rhymes with	merry.
su-gar } sure }	pronounce s as sh.	
quay	rhymes with	key.
gal-leon'	rhymes with	balloon.
neph'-ew	ph as v.	
peo-ple	eo as ee.	
gaol	rhymes with	male.
goal	rhymes with	hole.
leop'-ard } jeop'-ar-dy }	eop as ep.	
sug-gest' ex-ag'-ger-ate }	gg as dg.	
col'-o-nel	pron. as	kernel.
col'-an-der	col as	cull.
corps	pron. as	core.
hei-nous	ein as ain in	rain.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Are you *sure* you have *sugar* in your coffee? My *nephew* is *busy*. The *quay* is crowded with *people*. The *colonel* ordered a *corps* of men to guard the prisoners to *gaol*. The Spanish *galleon* was in *jeopardy*. *Bury* animosity. The

horse reached the *goal*. Do not *exaggerate*. What does he suggest? A *heinous* crime. The water flows through the *colander*. The spotted *leopard*.

prow'-ess	ow as	oh.
rail'-le-ry	rhymes with	gallery.
lieu-ten'-ant	ieu as ef.	
gro-tesque' }	sque as sk.	
bur-lesque }		
pic'-tu-resque }		
laun'-dry }	aun as an in	plant.
jaun-dice }		
nui-sance	nui as	new.
ser-geant	ser as sar.	
wom'-en	wom as wim.	
half'-pen-ny	half as	hay.
guin'-ea	rhymes with	ninny.
co-coa	a not sounded.	
pa-lan-quin'	quin as	keen.
cog'-ni-zance	g silent.	
czar	put in c.	
czar-i'-na	i as e.	
yacht	rhymes with	not.
phthis'-ic	rhymes with	physic.
phlegm	ph as f; g not sounded.	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *lieutenant* was angry at the *raillery* of the *women*. The *sergeant* took no *cognizance* of this act. Give this *half-penny* to the boy in the *laundry*. The *cocoa* cost a *guinea*. He cuts a *grotesque* figure in his *palanquin*. He caught the *jaundice*. The *nuisance* is abated. Renowned for his *proveness*. A *picturesque* scene. A *burlesque* poem. The *czar* and *czarina* were both present. The *yacht* floated in the bay. He is sick with the *phthisic*. He cannot remove the *phlegm*.

DIFFICULT WORDS, WITHOUT REGARD TO CLASSIFICATION.

a-bey'-ance	a-chieve'	bruise
ac-quaint-ance	a-chieve'-ment	buoy'-ant
as-suage'	al-le-gi-ance	bur'-i-al
as-say	al-le'-gro	busi'-ness
a'-pron	am'-ber-gris	bronze
ar-raign'	an-tique'	bay'-o-net
ac-cou'-tre	ap-pre'-ci-ate	bra'-zier
ac-crue'	as-sign-ee'	bdel'-li-um
ac-qui-esce'	a-sy'-lum	bro-cade'
av-oir-du-pois'	am-phib'-i-ous	bar'-gain
ar'-chives	an-tip'-o-des	ba-zaar'
ac'-ces-sa-ry }	an-cho'-vy	ban'-quet
ac'-ces-so-ry }	av'-er-age	bach'-e-lor
ac'-me	a-nom'-a-ly	bal-co'-ny
ad'-e-quate	au'-to-graph	bat-tal-ion
ad-ju-tant	a-cu'-men	baw'-ble
al-che-my	a-dieu'	be-queath'
al-co-hol	av'-a-rice	blas-pheme
a-nath'-e-ma	ab-scind'	bo-hea
aq'-ue-duct	awk'-ward	bom-ba-zine'
as-phal'-tic	a-thwart'	bag-a-telle
av'-e-nue	ap-plause	bru-nette'
ab-ste'-mi-ous	a-ghast	ban-dit'-ti

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He met with an *acquaintance*. The fee simple of land is often held in *abeyance*. His grief was *assuaged*. The criminal was *arraigned*. He *acquiesced* in the *decision*. An *accessory* before the crime. *Adequate* ideas. The *acme* of

ambition. A great *achievement*. *Amphibious* animals. An *asylum* for the blind. *Anomaly*, a deviation from the common rule. *Autograph*, a person's own handwriting. *Adieu*, farewell. *Athwart* the path. The *burial* of the dead. The soldier lost his *bayonet*. *Antique* figures. He came to the *banquet*. I saw him on the *balcony*. He was attacked by the *banditti*. A *bombazine* dress. Do not *blaspheme*.

be-troth'	cha-grin'	cau'-ter-ize
brogue	cha-me'-le-on	con-de-scend
break'-fast	cam'-o-mile	co-quette'
buf-foon'	char-ac-ter	cor-vette
be-hove	chor-is-ter	cel'-e-ry
beau'-ty	cinque	cen-o-taph
beau'-te-ous	coch-i-neal'	crev'-ice
be-dew'	cal'-dron	cli-max
bi-tu'-men	col-league	com-peer'
bu'-gle	con-dui	chyle
breathe	cai-tiff	ca-pit'-u-late
bur'-gla-ry	cham-pagne'	ce-dil'-la
bus'-tle	col'-ter	cen-trif'-u-gal
bull-ion	cui-rass'	cen-trip-e-tal
buf'-fa-lo	cri-tique	cha-lyb-e-ate
ba-ril'-la	cup'-board	Co-chit-u-ate
burgh'-er	cray-on	chem'-ist
—	cro-sier	chrys'-a-lis
ca-noe'	cat'-e-chism	cir'-cuit
ca-price	cruise	con-tig'-u-ous
cap-u-chin'	con-geal'	car'-ti-lage
cat'-a-logue	col-on-nade'	cam'-phene
cat-e-chism	car-touch'	crotch'-et

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was *bet-othed*. He spoke in a *brogue*. His cheeks were *bedewed* with tears. *Bitumen*, a kind of pitch. He was convicted of *burglary*. The debt was paid in *bull-ion*. The Indian crossed the lake in his *canoe*. A *catalogue*.

of books. He preferred *cocoa* to *champagne*. The enemy *capitulated*. *Chalybeate* waters. *Cochituate* water. *Celery*, a wholesome vegetable. Two *contiguous* bodies. The scholars all recited a lesson from the *Catechism*. The *circuit* of the earth. *Corvette*, a kind of vessel. The money was found in a *crevice*. *Centrifugal* force. The wound was *cauterized*. *Camomile*, a kind of herb. A *conduit* pipe. *Chrysalis*, the form of insects before they become winged.

dah'-lia	dys'-en-ter-y	en-dorse'-ment
deb-o-nair'	dis-em-bogue'	e-gre-gious
de-mesne'	dog'-ger-el	em-py-re'-an
daunt'-ed	du'-ress	e-the'-re-al
doc'-ile	dis-com'-fit	ef-fer-vesce'
de-fault'-er	-drom'-e-da-ry	em'-pha-sis
de-pre'-ci-ate	doub'-le	en-deav'-or
de'-vi-ous	dough-ty	ep'-i-logue
dem-a-gogue	drought	ep-i-sode
des-ue-tude	doubt'-ful	e-clipse'
dearth	dow-ry	el-lipse
di-shev'-el	—	e-lec-tric'-i-ty
du'-en-na	em-balm'	ex-hil'-a-rate
di-a-logue	ec'-logue	et-y-mol'-o-gy
-di-a-phragm	es-cutch'-eon	ec-lec'-tic
dis-sua'-sive	ear'-nest	en-due'
di-lem-ma	ex-cheq'-uer	es-chew
dis'-so-nant	ex-cres-cence	eu'-cha-rist
dis-syl'-la-ble	en-am-or	eu-pho-ny
dis'-tich	e-nor-mous	es-pouse' -

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Dahlia, a kind of plant. The *cashier* was a *defaulter*. The paper *depreciated*. Words are lost by *desuetude*. Her hair was *dishevelled*. *Dissonant* notes. Rivers *disembogue* into the ocean. Joshua *discomfited* Amalek. *Doubtful* proceedings. The criminal was kept in *duress*. An *exagger-*

ated account. An *egregious* blunder. He *eschews* evil. The moon was *eclipsed*. The poet wrote in *doggerel* rhyme. The *etymology* of words. The *euchurist* was celebrated. The king's *exchequer*. I will *endeavor* to use the proper *emphasis*. The *endorsement* was made. He was *endued* with *knowledge*. *Epilogue*, a poem at the end of a play. *Episode*, an incidental narrative.

fab'-ric
fa-tigue'
fea'-si-ble
fil-a-gree
flag-eo-let'
flam'-beau
for-feit
fur-lough
flaunt
fal'-chion
fraught
fal'-con
fierce
fi-nesse'
for'-feit-ure
fron-tier'
feu'-dal

—
grouse
gal'-iot
ga-loche'

gauge
gaunt
guile
glut'-ton-ous
gun'-wale }
gun-nel }
gym-nas'-tic
gay'-e-ty
gaunt'-let
guar'-di-an
gui-tar'
gran'-deur
graph-ic
grieve
gor'-geous
gov'-ern-ment
gam-boge'
gam'-bol
ga-zette'
glu'-ti-nous
glimpse

hea'-then
hand'-ker-chief
ha-rangue'
hearse
heif'-er
hy-drau'-lic
hi-a'-tus
har'-le-quin
harp-si-chord
haunch
hearth
heark'-en
hal'-cy-on
hal'-liard
ho'-li-ness
hy-me'-ne-al
ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous
heath'-er
hy-phen
hi-e-ro-glyph'-ic
het'-er-o-dox

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *fabric* was destroyed. He suffered great *fatigue*. The plan was *feasible*. *Filagree* work. The soldier had a *furlough*. *Flageolet*, a musical instrument. A *fierce* animal. The king enriched his treasures by *forfeitures*. The *feudal* system. *Galiot*, a Dutch vessel. *Galoche*, a kind of over-shoe. He played on the *guitar*. A *gluttonous* man

He made a *harangue* to the people. A *hydraulic* machine. *Halcyon* days. *Homogeneous* particles. He caught a *glimpse* of the thief. The *grandeur* of the mountains. The lady dropped her *handkerchief*.

hid'-e-ous	jav'-e-lin	lin'-e-a-ment
hyp-o-crite	jaun'-dice	lin'-guist
hys'-sop	jui-cy	loathe
ho-sier	jaunt	lau'-da-num
hy-dro-pho'-bi-a	—	lau'-rel
hom'-i-cide	laugh'-ter	log'-a-rithms
ho-mol'-o-gous	laun-dry	loz'-enge
hy-poth-e-sis	league	lounge
hur'-ri-cane	leis'-ure	—
haugh'-ty	lat'-i-tude	mas-quer-ade'
—	lon-gi-tude	mis-cel-la'-ne-ous
in-trigue'	lus-tre	ma-chine'
in-veigh	lair	ma-chin'-er-y
in-vei'-gle	lan'-guage	mag-a-zine'
in-stal-ment	lan-guor	ma-nœu'-vre
in-thral'	lac'-er-ate	ma-rine'
ir-re-triev'-a-ble	lawn	mar-quee
i'-ci-cle	li'-lac	mas'-sa-cre
il-lic'-it	le-vi'-a-than	mau'-gre
in-bue'	liq'-ue-fy	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *hideous* sight. The hope of the *hypocrite* shall perish. The *hyssop* on the wall. *Hydrophobia*, a terrible disease. He committed *homicide*. *Homologous* sides. *Hypothesis*, something assumed. A *haughty* tyrant. He was accused of *intrigue*. The author *inveighed* sharply against the vices of the age. The hunter was in *jeopardy* of his life. "I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf." He was a fine *linguist*. *Leviathan*, a monster of the sea. *Miscellaneous* matter. The child took *laudanum*. The *leopard* lay down in his *lair*. *Marine* substances. Complicated *machinery*.

met-a-mor'-phose	nour'-ish	por'-rin'-ger
mech'-an-ism	nu-tri'-tious	pro-vi'-so
min'-i-a-ture	nau'-se-ate	par-a-pher-na'-li-a
mel'-an-chol-y	nau'-seous	pa'-tri-arch
mosque	nau'-ti-cal	per-suade'
moult	nan'-kin	pe-ru'-sal
mal'-le-a-ble	niece	prai'-rie
mas'-tiff	noth-ing	pa-vil'-ion
me-chan'-ic	niche	par'-al-lel
mo-las-ses	ni'-tre	proc'-ess
ma-rau-der	ne-go'-ti-ate	pen'-ta-teuch
mawk'-ish	neu'-ter	pew'-ter
met'-a-phor	—	prod-uce
mau-so-le'-um	o-be'-di-ence	pie-bald
mea'-sles	ob'-sta-cle	pi-que
me'-te-or	oak'-um	pi-quant'
mo-reen'	ob'-lo-quy	pi-quet
met-a-phys'-i-cal	ob-tuse'	ple-be'-ian
mez-zo-tin'-to	o'-di-ous	pleu'-ri-sy
mac-a-ro'-ni	—	phra-se-ol'-o-gy
mne-mon'-ics	pas'-chal	port-man'-teau
ma-hog'-a-ny	pla-gr-y	phi-lan'-thro-py
neu-tral-i-ty	por'-poise	phys-i-ol'-o-gy

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Miniature, a picture in a small compass. They pre-served a strict *neutrality* throughout the war. *Mosque*, a Mohammedan temple. *Malleable* iron. *Mastiff*, a kind of dog. *Mechanic* arts. The *marauder* was detected and convicted. *Mischievous* boys. *Metaphysical* reasoning. *Mez-zotinto*, a particular kind of engraving. *Mahogany*, a kind of wood. He wished to *negotiate* a loan. The *paschal* lamb. A *piebald* horse. *Portmanteau*, a bag for carrying apparel. "Let that *plebeian* talk." He died of the *pleu-risy*. The extensive *prairies* of the West. He rendered strict *obedience* to the laws. The *phraseology* was correct.

ical terms.

pros'-e-lyte	ru'-mi-nate	scis'-sors
pur'-lieu	ri-val-ry	syc'-a-more
per'-se-cute	realm	syc-o-phant
• por-phy-ry	re-con-noi'-tre	syn-a-gogue
per-se-vere'	res'-cue	syr'-inge
pierce	• rig'-or-ous	sur-tout'
pan-e-gyr'-ist	rou-tine'	scho'-li-um
pig'-eon	re-lieve	sol'-dier
pro-logue	re-cruit	shoul-der
pur'-sui-vant	—	sub-al'-tern
phys-i-og'-no-my	scep'-tre	scourge
post'-hu-mous	sched-ule.	shrewd
—	scythe	—
quoit	• sep'-ul-chre	taint
quan-da'-ry	• sub-ju-gate	trait
quaint	sieve	tar-pau'-lin
qua-drille'	sluice	thwart
qui-es'-cent	sur'-feit	thral'-dom
• qualm'-ish	symp-tom	tierce
• quo-tid'-i-an	ship-wreck	temp-ta'-tion
quer'-u-lous	• shad-ow	te-na-cious
quar-an-tine'	ser'-vice-a-ble	threat'-en

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He made *proselytes* in the *purlicus* of the city. He was a *panegyrist* of the *people*. *Pursuivants* are junior officers in the Heralds' College. *Posthumous* praise. He came to the *rescue*. He exhibited a *schedule* of goods. A pair of *scissors*. A Jewish *synagogue*. There were *symptoms* of a fever. A terrific *scourge*. He lived in *thraldom*. A *tierce* of rice. *Recruits* were enlisted. His *shoulder* was dislocated. The *temptation* was resisted. The advice was *serviceable*. He was very *tenacious* of his rights. He directed the *subaltern* to *reconnoitre* the enemy's camp.

PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS.

MEN'S NAMES.

Aa'-ron	Ben'-ja-min	E-li'-sha
A-bel	Ben-e-dict	E-li'-pha-let
A-bi'-el	Be-no'-ni	E'-noch
A-bi-jah	Be-ri-ah	E-nos
Ab'-ner	Be-thu-el	E'-phra-im
Ad-am		E-ras'-tus
A'-bra-ham	Ca'-leb	E'-than
A-dol'-phus	Cal-vin	Eu-gene'
Al'-bert	Ca-mil'-lus	E-ze'-ki-el
Al-ex-an'-der	Ce'-phas	Ez'-ra
Al'-fred	Charles	
Al-phe'-us	Chris'-to-pher	Fer'-di-nand
A'-mos	Clem'-ent	Fran'-cis
Am'-a-sa	Cy-rus	Fred'-er-ic
Am'-brose		
An-drew	Dan'-iel	George
An'-tho-ny	Da-ri'-us	Ger'-shom
Ar-te-mas	Da'-vid	Greg'-o-ry
A-pol'-los		Gid-e-on
Ar'-thur	Eb-en-e'-zer	Gil-bert
A-sa	Ed'-inund	Gus-ta'-vus
A-saph	Ed-ward	
Ash-er	Eg-bert	Hen'-ry
Au-gus'-tus	E-le-a'-zar	Her-mon
Az-a-ri'-ah	E-li'-ab	Hez-e-ki'-ah
	E-li'-a-kim	Hi'-ram
Bar'-na-bas	E-li'-as	Hor-ace
Bar-zil'-lai	E-li-hu	Ho-ra'-tio
Be'-la	E-li-jah	Ho-se-a

Hugh
Hum'-phrey

Ich'-a-bod
Ig-na'-tius
I'-ra
I-saac
Is'-ra-el

Ia'-cob
Ja-bez
Jai-rus
James
Ja'-red
Ja-son
Jed-e-di'-ah
Jeph'-thah
Jer-e-mi'-ah
Jer'-e-my
Jer'-ome
Jes-se
Je-thro
Jo-el
John
Jo'-nah
Jo-nas
Jon'-a-than
Jo'-seph
Josh'-u-a
Jo-si'-ah
Ju'-li-us

Laz'-a-rus
Lau-rens
Leb-be'-us
Lem'-u-el
Le'-vi
Lew-is
Lloyd

Lo-am'-mi
Lu'-cius
Luke
Lu'-ther

Ma-no'-ah
Mar'-cus
Mark
Mar'-tin
Ma'-son

Mat'-thew
Mat-thi'-as
Mi'-cah
Mi'-cha-el
Mo'-ses

Na'-hum
Na-than
Nar-cis'-sus
Na-than'-i-el
Ne-he-mi'-ah
Nich'-o-las
No'-ah

O'-bed
Oc-ta'-vi-us
Ol'-i-ver
O'-tis

Pat'-rick
Paul
Pe'-leg
Pe-rez
Pe-ter
Phi-lan'-der
Phil'-ip
Phi-lo
Phin'-e-as
Phi-le'-mon

Ralph
Reu'-ben
Ru-el
Rho-dol'-phus
Rich'-ard
Rob-ert
Row-land
Roy-al
Ru-fus

Sal'-mon
Sam-son
Sam'-u-el
Saul
Seth
Si'-las
Si-mon
Sim'-e-on
Sol-o-mon
Ste'-phen
Syl-va'-nus
Syl-ves-ter

Thad-de'-us
The'-o-dore
The-oph'-i-lus
Thom'-as
Tim'-o-thy
Ti'-tus

U-ri'-ah

Wal'-ter
Will-iam

Zab'-di-el
Zech-a-ri'-ah
Zac-che'-us
Zach'-a-rv

WOMEN'S NAMES.

Ab'-i-gail	Em'-ma	Lou-i'-sa
Al'-ice	Eu-nice	Lu-cin-da
A-man'-da		Lu-cre'-tia
A-me'-lia	Fran'-ces	Lu'-cy
An'-na	Fan-ny	Lyd'-i-a
Anne		
Au-gus'-ta	Han'-nah	Mar'-ga-ret
	Har'-ri-et	Ma'-ry
Car'-o-line	Hel'-en	Mar-tha
Cath-a-rine	Hen-ri-et'-ta	
Char'-lotte		Nan'-cy
Chris-ti'-na	Is-a-bel'-la	
Clar'-is-sa		Ra'-chel
Clem-en-ti'-na	Jane	Re-bec'-ca
Cor-ne'-lia	Ju'-lia	
		Sa'-rah
El'-ea-nor	La-vin'-i-a	So-phi'-a
E-liz'-a-beth	Lau'-ra	Su'-san

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

1. Jan'-u-a-ry	5. May	9. Sep-tem'-ber
2. Feb'-ru-a-ry	6. June	10. Oc-to'-ber
3. March	7. Ju-ly'	11. No-ven'-ber
4. A'-pril	8. Au'-gust	12. De-cem'-ber

NAMES OF THE DAYS.

1. Sun'-day	4. Wednes'-day	6. Fri'-day
2. Mon'-day	5. Thurs'-day	7. Sat'-ur-day
3. Tues'-day		

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

A large class of English words are derivatives, which are formed chiefly by attaching to the root, or essential part of a word, certain **PREFIXES** and **AFFIXES**.

A **PREFIX** is a particle *placed before* a root, to vary its sense; as, **SUPER**structure; **RE**build.

An **AFFIX** is a particle *added* to the root, to vary its signification; as, plentiful; darkish.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, **AB**, **ABS**, signify *from*, or *away*; as,

AVERT, to turn *from*.

ABSTAIN, to keep *from*.

ABSOLVE, to release *from*.

ABDUCTION, carrying *away*.

AD signifies *to*; which, for the sake of euphony, assumes the forms of **A**, **AC**, **AF**, **AG**, **AL**, **AN**, **AP**, **AR**, **AS**, **AT**; as,

ADHERE, to stick *to*.

ACCEDE, to come *to*, (to assent.)

AGGRESS, to go *to* or *against*.

ANNEX, to join *to*.

ASSUME, to take *to*.

ASCRIBE, to give *to*.

AFFIX, to fix *to*.

ALLUDE, to advert *to*.

APPEND, to hang *to*.

ATTRACT, to draw *to*.

AM signifies *round about*. **AM**, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of **AMB**; as, **AMBIENT**.

AMBITION, a going *about*, (seeking honor, &c.)

AMPUTATE, to cut *round* or *off*.

ANTE signifies *before*. The *e* is sometimes changed into *i*; as, ANTICIPATE.

ANTEpenult, *before* the penult.

ANTEMundane, *before* the world.

ANTEcedent, going *before*.

ANTEDiluvian, *before* the flood.

BIS, BI, signify *two*; as,

BISECT, to cut into *two*.

BISCUIT, baked *twice*, (or very hard.)

BIPED, an animal with *two* feet.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, signify *about*, or *around*; as,

CIRCUMjacent, lying *around*.

CIRCUMnavigate, to sail *around*.

CIRCULATE, to carry *around*.

CIRCUMscribe, to write *around*.

CIS signifies *on this side*; as,

CISalpine, *on this side* of the Alps.

CISatlantic, *on this side* of the Atlantic.

CON (cum) signifies *with*, or *together*; and, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of CO, COG, COL, COM, COR; as,

CONCUR, to agree *with*.

CONSTRUCT, to build *together*.

CONVOKE, to call *together*.

CONCOURSE, a running *together*.

COÖPERATE, to work *with*.

COHEIR, a joint heir, or *with* another.

COGNATE, born *together*.

COMMOTION, a moving *together*.

COMPOSITION, a putting *together*.

COMPASSION, suffering *with* another.

COMMERCE, trading *together*.

CORROBORATE, to make strong *together*.

CORRELATIVE, relative *with*.

CONCUSSION, a shaking *together*.

CONVENE, to come *together*.

CONTRACT, to draw *together*.

CONFORM, to comply *with*.

COEQUAL, equal *with*.

COHERE, to stick *together*.

CONTRA (sometimes **COUNTER**) signifies *against*; as,

CONTRADICT, to speak *against*.
COUNTERMARCH, marching
back.

CONTRAPOSITION, a position
against.

COUNTERACT, to act *against*.

DE signifies *from, down, or of*; as,

DESCEND, to come *down*.

DEJECT, to cast *down*.

DESCRIBE, to write *of*.

DEPART, to part *from*.

DETAIN, to keep *from*.

DETRACT, to draw *from*.

DIS, DI, signify *asunder, apart, away, off*; and also imply *privation, undoing, and negation*. **DIS** has also the form of **DIF**; as, **DIFUSE**.

DISJOIN, to *separate*.

DISORDER, to take *away* order.

DISPEL, to drive *asunder*.

DISHONEST, *not* honest.

DIVERT, to turn *away*.

DISARM, to take arms *from*.

DISCOVER, to take *off* the
 cover.

DISTRACT, to draw *asunder*.

DISBELIEVE, *not* to believe.

DIVERGE, to recede *from*.

E, EX, signify *out of*; and sometimes take the forms of **EC** and **EF**; as, **ECCENTRIC**, **EFFLUX**.

EJECT, to cast *out*.

EMIT, to send *out*.

EXCLUDE, to shut *out*.

EDUCE, to bring *out*.

EXTRA signifies *beyond*; as, **EXTRAORDINARY**, *beyond* ordinary.

IN, before a verb, signifies *in, into*; before an adjective, *not*. **IN** is changed into **IG, IB, IM, IR**; as,

INJECT, to throw *in* or *into*.

INSPIRE, to breathe *into*.

INFIRM, *not* firm, weak.

IGNOBLE, *not* noble.

IRRATIONAL, *not* rational.

INSPECT, to look *into*.

IMPORT, to bring *into*.

INACTIVE, *not* active.

ILLEGAL, *not* legal.

IMMORAL, *not* moral.

INTER signifies *between*. **INTER** has the form of **INTEL**; as, **INTELLIGENCE**, **INTELLECTUAL**.

INTERVENE, to come *between*.

INTERLINE, to make lines *between*.

INTERPOSE, to place *between*.

INTERSECT, to cut *between*.

INTRO signifies *to, within*; as, **INTRODUCE**, to lead *within*.

JUXTA signifies *near to*; as, **JUXTAPOSITION**, being placed *near to* any thing.

OB signifies *in the way of, against*. The **B** is also changed into **C**, **F**, and **P**, and is sometimes dropped; as,

OBSTACLE, something standing *in the way of*.

OBJECT, to urge *against*.

OPPOSE, to place *in the way*.

OCCASION, falling *in the way of*.

OFFEND, to strike *against*.

OPPRESS, to press *against*.

PER signifies *through, thoroughly*. It has the forms of **PEL**, **POL**; as, **PELLUCID**, **POLLUTE**.

PERFORATE, to bore *through*.

PERFECT, done *thoroughly*.

PERVADE, to go *through*.

PERUSE, to use *through*.

POST signifies *after*; as,

POSTDILUVIAN, *after* the flood.

POSTSCRIPT, written *after*.

POSTHUMOUS, *after* one is placed in the ground

PRÆ, or **PRE**, signifies *before*.

PREDICT, to tell *before*.

PRECURSOR, one who runs *before*.

PRECED, to go *before*.

PREFIX, to fix *before*.

PRÆTER, or **PRETER**, signifies *past, or beyond*; as, **PRÆTER NATURAL**, *beyond* the course of nature.

PRO signifies *for, forth, or forward*; also *instead of*; as,

PRONOUN, *for* a noun.

PROCEED, to go *before*.

PROVOKE, to call *forth*.

PRODUCE, to lead *forth*.

RE signifies *back* or *again*; as,

RETRACT, to draw *back*.

REBUILD, to build *again*.

REVERT, to turn *back*.

REFORM, to form *again*.

RETRO signifies *backward*; as, **RETROSPECT**, looking *backward*.

SE signifies *aside* or *apart*. **SE** assumes *D* before a vowel; as, **SEDITION**; **SECEDE**, to go *apart*; **SEDUCE**, to lead *aside*.

SUB signifies *under* or *after*. **SUB** has also the forms of **SUC**, **SUF**, **SUG**, **SUP**, **SUS**; as,

SUBSCRIBE, to write *under*.

SUBSEQUENT, following *after*.

SUCCEED, to go *after*.

SUSTAIN, to bear up *under*.

SUGGEST, to bring *under*, (to hint.)

SUSPECT, to look *under*.

SUPER signifies *above* or *over*; as, **SUPERNUMERARY**, *above* the number; **SUPERFINE**, *overfine*.

TRANS signifies *beyond* or *over*; *from one place to another*.

TRANS has also the forms of **TRAN** and **TRA**; as,

TRANSPORT, to carry *beyond*.

TRANSGRESS, to go *beyond*.

TRADITION, delivering *over*.

TRANSFER, to carry *over*.

ULTRA signifies *beyond*; as, **ULTRAMUNDANE**, *beyond* the world.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, or **AN**, signifies *without*, or *privation*; as, **APATHY**, *without* feeling; **ANONYMOUS**, *without* a name; **ABYSS**, *without* a bottom.

AMPHI signifies *both*, or *the two*; as, **AMPHIBIOUS**, living in *both* elements; that is, on land and in water.

ANA signifies *through*, *up*, or *back*; as, **ANATOMY**, cutting *up*, (dissecting bodies.)

ANTI signifies *against*, or *opposite* to; as, **ANTI-CHRIST**.

tian, *against* Christianity. ANTI has sometimes the contracted form ANT ; as, ANTARctic, *opposite* to the arctic

APO signifies *from* or *away* ; as, APOSTasy, a departure *from* religion. APO has sometimes the contracted form of AP ; as, APHELion, *away from* the sun.

AUTO signifies *self* ; as, AUTOgraph, *self-written* ; AUTO-biography, history of one's *self*.

CATA signifies *down* ; as, CATARRh, a flowing *down*, a slight cold.

DIA, DI, signify *through* ; as, DIAgonal, *through* a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite ; DIAMeter, a line passing through the centre of a circle.

EPI signifies *upon* ; as, EPITaph, *upon* a tombstone ; EPI-demic, falling *upon* the people.

HYPER signifies *over* and *above* ; as, HYPERcritical, *over or too* critical.

HYPOT, HYP, signify *under* ; as, HYPOTHEsis, a placing *under* a supposition ; HYPHEN, (a joining of two words,) *under* one

META, MET, signify *change, beyond* ; as, METAMORPHOSE, a *change* of shape ; METAPHOR, a carrying a word beyond its proper or usual meaning.

PARA, PAR, signify *beside, near to, or similar* ; as, PARAGraph, a writing *beside* ; PARALLEL, *beside* another ; PARHELion, *near* the sun ; PARODY, a poem *like* or imitated from another.

PERI signifies *round about* ; as, PERIPHERY, *circumference* ; PERIPHrasis, a *round about* mode of speaking ; a *circumlocution*.

SYN signifies *together, with*. SYN has also the forms SY-SYL, SYM ; as, SYMPATHY, suffering *with*, or compassion ; SYSTem, standing *together*, (so as to form a consistent whole ;) SYLLable, a taking *together* (letters with the lips, to utter them.)



Ap. 8.

Apixas

Apixas, May 18, 1880. North

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ACEOUS signifies <i>consisting of, resembling</i> ; as,	
herbaceous , <i>consisting of</i> herbs.	coriaceous , <i>resembling</i> leather.

ACY signifies <i>being, state, or office</i> ; as,	
accuracy , <i>being accurate.</i>	curency , the <i>office of a cu-</i>
celibacy , <i>state of being</i> single.	rate.

AGE, ION , signify the <i>act or state of, the place where</i> ; as,	
bondage , the <i>state of one</i> bound.	anchorage , the <i>place where</i> ships are anchored.
cohesion , the <i>act or state</i> of adhering together.	

AN, OF IAN, ANT, AR, ARD, ARY, ATE, EE, EER, ENT, ER, IST, ITE, IVE , signify <i>one who, or the person that</i> ; as,	
Christian , <i>one who believes</i> in Christ.	advocate , <i>one who pleads</i> the cause of another.
vagrant , <i>one who wanders.</i>	absentee , <i>one who is absent.</i>
beggar , <i>one who begs.</i>	patient , <i>one who suffers.</i>
sluggard , <i>one who indulges</i> in sloth.	writer , <i>one who writes.</i>
volary , <i>one who is devoted</i> to any thing.	botanist , <i>one who is skilled</i> in botany.

ANCE, ANCY, ENCE OF ENCY, MENT, MONY, NESS, RY, T, TH, Y, TUDE, TY, OF ITY , signify <i>being, state of being</i> ; as,	
vigilance , <i>state of being</i> vigilant.	happiness , the <i>state of be-</i> <i>ing happy</i>
brilliancy , <i>state of being</i> brilliant.	bravery , <i>being brave.</i>
currency , <i>being current.</i>	height , <i>being high.</i>
patience , the <i>state of being</i> patient.	youth , <i>being young.</i>
contentment , <i>state of being</i> content.	jealousy , <i>being jealous.</i>
acrimony , the <i>state of being</i> bitter.	multitude , <i>being many.</i>
	probability , <i>state of being</i> probable.
	laxity , <i>state of being loose</i>

CLE, CULE, LING, OCK, signify *little, small*; as,
 canticle, a *little* song. | gosling, a *young* goose.
 animalcule, a *small* animal. | hillock, a *little* hill.

ATE, affixed to verbs, EN, FY, ISH, IZE, ISE, signify *to make, to give*; as,
 renovate, *to make* new
 again. | publish, *to make* public.
 gladden, *to make* glad. | civilize, *to make* civil.
 purify, *to make* pure. | authorize, *to give* authority.

AC, AL, ICAL, AN, AR, ARY, IC, ID, ILE, INE, ORY, signify
of, pertaining or belonging to; as,
 demoniac, *pertaining to* a
 demon. | literary, *belonging to* litera-
 ture.
 filial, *belonging to or fitting*
 a son. | academic, *belonging to* an
 academy.
 nautical, *pertaining to* sail-
 ors. | timid, *of or belonging to*
 fear.
 meridian, *relating to* the
 noon. | puerile, *belonging to* a boy.
 secular, *pertaining to* the
 world. | marine, *belonging to* the
 sea.

OUS, OSE, SOME, signify *somewhat, full of, abounding*; as,
 dangerous, *full of* danger. | verbose, *full of* words.
 populous, *full of* people. | gladsome, *somewhat* glad.

ISH, LIKE, OF LY, signify *belonging to or resembling*; as,
 English, *belonging to* Eng-
 land. | earthly, *resembling* earth.
 saintlike, *resembling* a saint. | heavenly, *resembling* heav-
 en.

DOM signifies *the place where, or the state or condition in which*; as, kingdom, *the place where* the king reigns; free-
 dom, *state of being* free.

HOOD, OR HEAD, signifies *the state of*; manhood, *state of* a man.

LESS denotes *privation*; as, *joyless*, *without joy*; *careless*, *without care*.

RICK denotes *rule* or *jurisdiction*; as, *bishopric* (κ), the *jurisdiction* of a bishop.

SHIP signifies *office*, *state*, or *condition*; as, *rectorship*, *office* of rector; *copartnership*, the *state* of having equal shares.

WARD, or WARDS, signifies *direction* of; as, *westward*, in the *direction* of the west; *heavenward*, in the *direction* of heaven.

Y signifies *abounding in*, *full of*, *consisting of*; as, *stony*, *abounding in stones*; *knotty*, *full of knots*; *earthy*, *consisting of earth*.

INSEPARABLE ROOTS.

The greater number of the Latin and Greek roots of the English language is found only in composition.

The changes which roots that are found only in composition undergo, cannot easily be reduced to general rules; but the following lists will sufficiently illustrate their nature:—

LATIN ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION

A.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Acris, sharp,	acr, &c.,	acrid, acrimony, eager.
Ædes, a house,	ed,	edify, edifice.
Æquus, equal,	equ, iqu,	equator, equity, iniquity, equanimity, equilibri- um.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<i>Ær, æris, air,</i>	<i>ær,</i>	<i>ærial, æriform, æro-</i> <i>naut.</i>
<i>Ævum, an age,</i>	<i>ev,</i>	<i>coeval, longevity.</i>
<i>Ager, agri, a field,</i>	<i>agr,</i>	<i>agriculture, pilgrim.</i>
<i>Agger, a heap,</i>	<i>agger,</i>	<i>exaggerate.</i>
<i>Ago, I do, actus,</i> <i>done,</i>	<i>ag, act,</i>	<i>agent, agile, actor.</i>
<i>Ala, a wing,</i>	<i>al,</i>	<i>aliped.</i>
<i>Altus, high,</i>	<i>alt, &c.</i>	<i>altitude, exalt, haughty.</i>
<i>Amicus, a friend,</i>	<i>amic, imic,</i> <i>ami,</i>	<i>amicable, inimical, ami-</i> <i>ty, enmity.</i>
<i>Amo, I love, }</i>	<i>am, amor,</i>	{ <i>amiable, amour, amor-</i> <i>ous, amateur.</i>
<i>Amor, love, }</i>	<i>&c.,</i>	
<i>Anīma, life, }</i>	<i>anim,</i>	{ <i>animal, animate, un-</i> <i>imous, animadvert.</i>
<i>Animus, mind, }</i>		
<i>Annus, a year,</i>	<i>ann, enn,</i>	<i>annals, annual, super-</i> <i>annuate, biennial.</i>
<i>Aqua, water,</i>	<i>aqu, &c.,</i>	<i>aquatic, aqueduct, eaves.</i>
<i>Arceo, I drive away,</i> <i>(erceo when com-</i> <i>pounded,)</i>	<i>erc,</i>	<i>coercion, exercise.</i>
<i>Aro, I plough,</i>	<i>ar,</i>	<i>arable, ear (verb), earth.</i>
<i>Ars, artis, art, trade,</i>	<i>art, ert,</i>	<i>artful, artisan, inert.</i>
<i>Artus, the joints,</i>	<i>art,</i>	<i>article, articulate.</i>
<i>Asper, rough,</i>	<i>asper,</i>	<i>asperity, exasperate.</i>
<i>Audio, I hear; au-</i> <i>ditus, heard,</i>	<i>aud, audit,</i> <i>ed,</i>	<i>audience, audible, audit,</i> <i>auditory, obedient.</i>
<i>Augeo, I increase;</i> <i>auctus, increased,</i>	<i>aug, auct,</i> <i>auth,</i>	<i>augment, auction, au-</i> <i>thor.</i>
<i>Avis, a bird,</i>	<i>av, au,</i>	<i>aviary, auspices.</i>

B.

<i>Beātus, blessed,</i>	<i>beat,</i>	<i>beatitude, beatify.</i>
<i>Bellum, war,</i>	<i>bell, bel,</i>	<i>belligerent, rebel.</i>
<i>Bellus, beautiful</i>	<i>bell, beau,</i>	<i>embellish, beautv.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Bene, well,	<i>bene, ben,</i>	<i>benediction, benigu.</i>
Bibo, I drink,	<i>bib,</i>	<i>bibber, imbibe.</i>
Bini, two by two,	<i>bin,</i>	<i>binary, combination.</i>
Bis, twice,	<i>bi,</i>	<i>bigamy, biped.</i>
Brevis, short, <i>brief,</i>	<i>brev, &c.,</i>	<i>brevity, abbreviate, a- bridge.</i>

C.

Cado, I fall; casus, fallen, (changed into cido when compounded,)	<i>cad, cas, cid,</i>	<i>cadaverous, cadence, case, casual, accident, coincide.</i>
Cædo, I cut; cæsus, cut, (changed into cido and cisus, when compounded,)	<i>cid, cis,</i>	<i>decide, homicide, decision, precise.</i>
Calor, heat,	<i>cal, calor,</i>	<i>caldron, calid, caloric.</i>
Cando, (changed into cendo when compounded,) I set on fire; census, inflamed,	<i>cand, cend, cens, cent,</i>	<i>candle, chandelier, incandescence, incendiary, incense, incentive.</i>
Canis, a dog,	<i>can, &c.,</i>	<i>canine, kennel.</i>
Cano, canto, I sing, <i>chant,</i>	<i>cant, cent, &c.,</i>	<i>canticle, recant, chant-ry, precentor.</i>
Capillus, hair,	<i>capill, &c.,</i>	<i>capillary, dishevelled.</i>
Capio, I take; captus, taken, (cipio and ceptus when compounded,)	<i>cap, capt, cip, cept, ceive,</i>	<i>capable, capture, anticipate, recipient, reception, deceive.</i>
Caput, capitis, the head,	<i>capit, cipit, cap, cip, &c.,</i>	<i>capital, precipitate, cape, captain, precipice, chapter, chieftain, chef-d'œuvre.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Carcer, a prison,	<i>carcer,</i>	<i>incarcerate.</i>
Caro, carnis, flesh,	<i>carn,</i>	<i>carnivorous, incarnate.</i>
Carus, dear,	<i>car, char, cher,</i>	<i>caress, charity, cherish.</i>
Cavus, hollow,	<i>cav,</i>	<i>cavity, concave.</i>
Cedo, I give place, I go; cessus, given place to,	<i>ced, ceed, cess,</i>	<i>recede, succeed, concession, access.</i>
Celer, swift,	<i>celer,</i>	<i>celerity, accelerate.</i>
Centum, a hundred, <i>cent,</i>	<i>cent,</i>	<i>century, centennial.</i>
Cerno, I see, I sift; cretus, sifted,	<i>cern, cret,</i> <i>cree, creet,</i>	<i>discern, secretion, decree, discreet.</i>
Cete, whales,	<i>cet,</i>	<i>cetaceous, spermaceti.</i>
Cinctus, girt about,	<i>cinct,</i>	<i>cincture, succinct, precincts.</i>
Cito, I call, I summon,	<i>cit,</i>	<i>cite, citation, recital.</i>
Clamo, I cry out,	<i>clam, claim,</i>	<i>exclamation, proclaim.</i>
Clarus, clear,	<i>clar,</i>	<i>clarify, declare.</i>
Claudo, I shut; clausus, shut, (changed into cludo and clusus when compounded, ed,)	<i>claus, chud,</i> <i>clus, &c.,</i>	<i>clause, close, exclude, seclusion.</i>
Clino, I bend,	<i>clin, clen,</i>	<i>recline, declension</i>
Clivus, a slope,	<i>cliv,</i>	<i>declivity.</i>
Cælum, heaven,	<i>cel, ceil,</i>	<i>celestial, ceiling.</i>
Colo, I cultivate, cultus, cultivated,	<i>col, cult, &c.,</i>	<i>colony, culture, coulter.</i>
Comes, comitis, a companion,	<i>comit,</i>	<i>concomitant, count, county.</i>
Copia, plenty,	<i>cop,</i>	<i>copious.</i>
Coquo, I boil; coctus, boiled,	<i>cook, coct,</i> <i>&c.,</i>	<i>cook, decoction, biscuit, kitchen.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Cor, cordis, the heart or <i>core</i> ,	<i>cord</i> ,	concord, <i>cordial</i> .
Cornu, a <i>horn</i> , a <i>corn</i> ,	<i>corn</i> ,	<i>cornucopia</i> , <i>corny</i> , <i>unicorn</i> .
Corpus, corpōris, the body, a <i>corps</i> or <i>corpse</i> ,	<i>corpus</i> , <i>corpor</i> , &c.	<i>corpuscle</i> , <i>incorporate</i> , <i>corpulent</i> , <i>cuerpo</i> .
Cras, to-morrow,	<i>cras</i> ,	<i>procrastinate</i> .
Credo, I trust, believe,	<i>cred</i> ,	<i>creed</i> , <i>credit</i> , <i>credulous</i> , <i>credible</i> .
Cremo, I burn,	<i>crem</i> ,	<i>incremation</i> .
Crux, crucis, a <i>cross</i> ,	<i>cruc</i> , <i>crus</i> , <i>cross</i> ,	<i>crucifix</i> , <i>crucify</i> , <i>cruise</i> , <i>crusade</i> , <i>crossier</i> .
Cubo, I lie, or <i>couch</i> , (cumbo, when compounded,))	<i>cub</i> , <i>cumb</i> ,	<i>cubit</i> , <i>incubation</i> , <i>incumbent</i> , <i>succumb</i> , <i>couchant</i> .
Culpa, a fault; culpa, I find fault with,	<i>culp</i> ,	<i>culpable</i> , <i>culprit</i> .
Cura, <i>care</i> , <i>cure</i> ,	<i>cur</i> ,	<i>curator</i> , <i>sinecure</i> .
Curro, I run,	<i>cur</i> , <i>curr</i> , <i>cour</i> ,	<i>incur</i> , <i>curricule</i> , <i>succour</i> .
Cursus, a running,	<i>curs</i> , <i>cours</i> ,	<i>excursion</i> , <i>intercourse</i> .

D.

Datus, given, (ditus, when compounded,))	<i>dat</i> , <i>dit</i> ,	<i>date</i> , <i>dative</i> , <i>addition</i> , <i>edit</i> .
Decor, decōris, grace, beauty,	<i>decor</i> ,	<i>decorous</i> , <i>decoration</i> .
Dens, dentis, a tooth,	<i>dent</i> ,	<i>dentist</i> , <i>dentifrice</i> .
Deus, dei, a god,	<i>dei</i> , <i>dieu</i> ,	<i>deity</i> , <i>deify</i> , <i>adieu</i> .
Dexter, right-handed, clever,	<i>dexter</i> ,	<i>dexterity</i> , <i>dexterous</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Dico, I say; dictus, said,	<i>dict</i> ,	<i>dictate, predict, ditto.</i>
Dies, <i>day</i> ,	<i>di</i> ,	<i>dial, diary, meridian.</i>
Dignus, worthy,	<i>dign</i> ,	<i>dignity, dignitary.</i>
Diurnus, daily,	<i>diurn, journ</i> ,	<i>diurnal, journal.</i>
Doceo, I teach; doctus, taught,	<i>doc, doct</i> ,	<i>docile, document, doctor, doctrine.</i>
Dolor, grief,	<i>dol, dolor</i> ,	<i>doleful, condole, dolorous.</i>
Domīnus, a master, a <i>don</i> ,	<i>domin</i> ,	<i>domineer, dominican.</i>
Domus, a house, a <i>dome</i> ,	<i>dom</i> ,	<i>domestic, domicile.</i>
Donum, a gift,	<i>don</i> ,	<i>donation, donor, donee.</i>
Duco, I lead; ductus, led,	<i>duc, duct, duit</i> ,	<i>induce, aqueduct, conduit.</i>
Duo, <i>two</i> ,	<i>du, dou</i> ,	<i>dual, duel, double.</i>
Durus, hard,	<i>dur</i> ,	<i>dure, durable, endure.</i>

E.

Ebrius, ^{drunken} ,	<i>bri</i> ,	<i>ebriety, inebriate.</i>
Edo, I <i>eat</i> ,	<i>ed</i> ,	<i>edible.</i>
Ego, I,	<i>ego</i> ,	<i>egotist.</i>
Emo, I buy, take away; emptus, bought,	<i>ecm, empt</i> ,	<i>redeem, exemption.</i>
Exter, externus, &c., outward,	<i>exter, extern, &c.</i> ,	<i>exterior, external, extreme, extrinsic.</i>

F.

Faber, a workman,	<i>fabr</i> ,	<i>fabric, fabricate.</i>
Facilis, easy,	<i>facil, facul, fcul</i> ,	<i>facilitate, faculty, difficulty.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Facio, I make; fio, I am made; fac- tus, made, (ficio and sectus, when compounded,)	<i>fact, fect,</i> <i>feit, fit,</i> <i>fic, fy,</i>	<i>factor, perfect, counter-</i> <i>feit, surfeit, benefit,</i> <i>soporific, purify.</i>
Fallo, I deceive,	<i>fall,</i>	<i>infallible, fallacious.</i>
Fanum, a temple, a <i>fane,</i>	<i>fan,</i>	<i>fanatic, profane, profa-</i> <i>nation.</i>
Fari, to speak; fa- tus, having spok- en,	<i>fa, fat,</i>	<i>ineffable, fate, fatal.</i>
Felix, felicitas, hap- py,	<i>felic,</i>	<i>felicity.</i>
Femina, a woman,	<i>femin,</i>	<i>feminine, effeminacy.</i>
Fero, I carry or bring,	<i>fer, &c.,</i>	<i>ferry, infer, circumfer-</i> <i>ence, bier, fertile.</i>
Ferveo, I boil,	<i>fero, &c.,</i>	<i>feroid, effervescence,</i> <i>ferment.</i>
Fidelis, faithful,	<i>fidel,</i>	<i>fidelity, infidel.</i>
Fido, I trust,	<i>fid,</i>	<i>confide, diffidence.</i>
Filia, a daughter, } Filius, a son, }	<i>fil,</i>	<i>filial, affiliate.</i>
Filum, a thread, a <i>file,</i>	<i>fil,</i>	<i>filament, filter.</i>
Fingo, I <i>feign</i> ; fic- tus, feigned,	<i>fig, fict,</i>	<i>figment, figure, fiction,</i> <i>fictitious.</i>
Finis, an end,	<i>fin,</i>	<i>final, finish, finite, defi-</i> <i>nite, definitive.</i>
Fiscus, the royal treasury,	<i>fisc,</i>	<i>fiscal, confiscate.</i>
Fissus, cleft,	<i>fiss,</i>	<i>fissile, fissure.</i>
Flatus, a puff of wind,	<i>flat,</i>	<i>flatulent, inflation.</i>
Flecto, I bend; flex- us, bent,	<i>flect, flex,</i>	<i>reflect, flexible.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Fligo, I dash; fluctus, dashed,	<i>fict</i> ,	<i>conflict</i> , <i>affliction</i> .
Flos, floris, a flower,	<i>flor</i> , <i>flour</i> ,	<i>florist</i> , <i>floral</i> , <i>flourish</i> .
Fluctus, a wave,	<i>fluct</i> ,	<i>float</i> , <i>fluctuate</i> .
Fluo, I flow; fluxus, a flowing, a flux,	<i>flu</i> , <i>flux</i> ,	<i>fluent</i> , <i>fluid</i> , <i>reflux</i> .
Fœdus, fœdëris, a treaty,	<i>feder</i> ,	<i>federal</i> , <i>confederate</i> .
Foro, I bore or pierce,	<i>for</i> ,	<i>perforate</i> .
Fors, fortis, chance,	<i>fort</i> ,	<i>fortuitous</i> , <i>fortune</i> .
Fortis, strong,	<i>fort</i> ,	<i>fort</i> , <i>fortitude</i> , <i>fortify</i> .
Fossa, a ditch,	<i>foss</i> ,	<i>fosse</i> .
Fossus, dug,	<i>foss</i> ,	<i>fossil</i> .
Frango, I break; fractus, broken, (fringo when compounded,)	<i>frag</i> , <i>fract</i> , <i>fring</i> ,	<i>fragment</i> , <i>fracture</i> , <i>infringe</i> , <i>fragile</i> or <i>frail</i> .
Frater, a brother,	<i>frater</i> , <i>fratr</i> ,	<i>fraternal</i> , <i>fratricide</i> .
Frigeo, I am cold,	<i>frig</i> ,	<i>frigid</i> , <i>refrigeration</i> .
Fructus, fruit,	<i>fruct</i> ,	<i>fructify</i> .
Fruor, I enjoy,	<i>fru</i> ,	<i>fruition</i> .
Fugio, I flee; fugitum, to flee,	<i>fug</i> , <i>fugit</i> ,	<i>fugitive</i> , <i>refuge</i> .
Fulgeo, I shine,	<i>fulg</i> ,	<i>refulgent</i> .
Fulmen, fulminis, lightning,	<i>fulmin</i> ,	<i>fulminate</i> .
Fundo, I pour out, melt, fuse; fusus, poured out,	<i>fund</i> , <i>found</i> , <i>fus</i> ,	<i>refund</i> , <i>confound</i> , <i>fusible</i> , <i>infuse</i> .

G.

Gelu, frost,	<i>gel</i> , <i>geal</i> , <i>ge-lat</i> , <i>jel</i> ,	<i>gelid</i> , <i>congeal</i> , <i>gelatinous</i> , <i>jelly</i> .
Genitus, begotten,	<i>gen</i> , <i>genit</i> ,	<i>progeny</i> , <i>progenitor</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Gens, gentis, a nation,	<i>gent</i> ,	<i>gentile</i> .
Genu, a <i>knee</i> ,	<i>genu</i> ,	<i>genuflexion</i> .
Gero, I carry; gestus, carried,	<i>ger</i> , <i>gest</i> ,	belligerent, <i>gesture</i> , <i>digestion</i> .
Genus, genëris, <i>kind</i> , <i>kin</i> ,	<i>gener</i> ,	<i>generation</i> , <i>degenerate</i>
Glacies, ice,	<i>glac</i> ,	<i>glacial</i> , <i>glacier</i> , <i>glass</i> .
Glomus, glomëris, a clew,	<i>glomer</i> ,	<i>glomerate</i> , <i>agglomeration</i> .
Gradior, I go; gradus, a step; gressus, having gone,	<i>grad</i> , <i>gred</i> , <i>gress</i> , <i>gree</i> ,	<i>grade</i> , <i>gradual</i> , <i>retrograde</i> , <i>ingredient</i> , <i>aggression</i> , <i>degree</i> .
Gramon, graminis, <i>grass</i> ,	<i>gramin</i> ,	<i>graminivorous</i> .
Gravis, heavy,	<i>grav</i> , &c.,	<i>gravity</i> , <i>aggravate</i> <i>grief</i> , <i>aggrieve</i> .
Grex, gregis, a flock,	<i>greg</i> ,	<i>gregarious</i> , <i>egregious</i> .

H.

Hæreo, I stick; hæsus, stuck,	<i>her</i> , <i>hes</i> , <i>hesit</i> ,	<i>adhere</i> , <i>cohesion</i> , <i>hesitate</i> .
Hæres, hærëdis, an heir,	<i>hered</i> , <i>herit</i> ,	<i>hereditary</i> , <i>inherit</i>
Halo, I breathe,	<i>hal</i> , <i>hel</i> ,	<i>exhale</i> , <i>anhelation</i> .
Haurio, I draw; haustus, drawn,	<i>haust</i> ,	<i>exhaust</i> .
Homo, a man,	<i>hom</i> , <i>hum</i> ,	<i>homicide</i> , <i>human</i> .
Hortor, I exhort,	<i>hort</i> ,	<i>hortatory</i> , <i>exhort</i> .
Hospes, hospitis, one that entertains or is entertained,	<i>hospit</i> , &c.,	<i>hospitable</i> . <i>host</i> , <i>hotel</i> , <i>hospitairy</i> .
Hostis, an enemy,	<i>host</i> ,	<i>hostile</i> .
Humus, the ground,	<i>hum</i> ,	<i>humble</i> , <i>inhume</i> , <i>posthumous</i> .

I.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Idem, the same,	<i>iden</i> ,	<i>identity</i> .
Ignis, fire,	<i>ign</i> ,	<i>ignition, igneous</i>
Inferus, infernus, below,	<i>infer, infern</i> ,	<i>inferior, infernal.</i>
Insula, an <i>isle</i> or island,	<i>insul, isol</i> ,	<i>insular, peninsula, iso- late.</i>
Interus, internus, intimus, intra, intus, within,	<i>inter, intern</i> , <i>inti</i> ,	<i>interior, internal, inti- mate, intrinsic.</i>
Iter, itinēris, a jour- ney,	<i>itiner</i> ,	<i>itinerate, itinerary.</i>
Itērum, again,	<i>iter</i> ,	<i>iteration.</i>
Itum, to go,	<i>it, ish</i> ,	<i>exit, circuit, transit, sedition, perish.</i>

J.

<i>Jaceo</i> , I lie,	<i>jac</i> ,	<i>adjacent.</i>
<i>Jactus</i> , thrown (<i>jec- tus</i> when com- pounded,)	<i>ject, jet</i> ,	<i>inject, conjecture, jet, jetty, jet-d'eau.</i>
<i>Janua</i> , a gate,	<i>jan</i> ,	<i>janitor, January.</i>
<i>Jugum</i> , a <i>yoke</i> ,	<i>jug</i> ,	<i>conjugal, conjugate.</i>
<i>Junctus</i> , <i>joined</i> ,	<i>junct, joint</i> ,	<i>juncture, adjunct, con- junction, jointure.</i>
<i>Juro</i> , I swear,	<i>jur</i> ,	<i>jury, conjure.</i>
<i>Jus</i> , <i>juris</i> , right, law,	<i>jur</i> ,	<i>jurist, jurisdiction, ju- ridical, injury.</i>
<i>Jutus</i> , assisted,	<i>jut</i> ,	<i>adjutant, coadjutor.</i>
<i>Juvenis</i> , <i>young</i> ,	<i>juven, jun</i> ,	<i>juvenile, junior.</i>

L.

<i>Lacer</i> , torn,	<i>lacer</i> ,	<i>lacerate.</i>
<i>Lædo</i> , I hurt : <i>æ- sus</i> , hurt, (<i>lido</i> and <i>lisus</i> when compounded,)	<i>lid, lis</i> ,	<i>collide, collision.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Lapis, lapīdis, a stone,	<i>lapid.</i>	<i>lapidary, dilapidate.</i>
Latus, carried,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>elation, translate.</i>
Latus, wide,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>latitude, dilate.</i>
Latus, latēris, a side,	<i>later,</i>	<i>lateral, equilateral.</i>
Legātus, an ambassador, -	<i>legat,</i>	<i>legation, delegate.</i>
Lego, I bequeath, I adduce,	<i>leg, legat,</i>	<i>legacy, allege, legatee.</i>
Lego, I gather, I choose, I read; lectus, gathered,	<i>leg, lect, lig, &c.</i>	<i>legible, lecture, collect, diligent, eligible, intelligent, lesson.</i>
Lenis, gentle,	<i>len,</i>	<i>lenity, lenient.</i>
Lentus, gentle,	<i>lent,</i>	<i>relent.</i>
Levis, light,	<i>lev, liev, lief,</i>	<i>levity, relieve, relief</i>
Levo, I lighten, I lift up,	<i>lev,</i>	<i>lever, elevate.</i>
Lex, legis, a law,	<i>leg,</i>	<i>legal, legislator.</i>
Liber, a book,	<i>libr, libel,</i>	<i>library, libel.</i>
Liber, free,	<i>liber, liver,</i>	<i>liberty, liberal, deliver.</i>
Libra, a balance,	<i>libr,</i>	<i>libration, equilibrium.</i>
Licet, it is lawful; licitus, lawful,	<i>lic, licit,</i>	<i>license, illicit.</i>
Lignum, wood,	<i>lign,</i>	<i>ligneous, lignumvitæ.</i>
Ligo, I bind,	<i>lig, ly, li,</i>	<i>ligament, oblige, rely, reliance.</i>
Linquo, I leave; relictus, left,	<i>linqu, liqu, lict, &c.</i>	<i>relinquish, reliquary, relic, relict.</i>
Liqueo, I melt,	<i>liqu,</i>	<i>liquid, liquefaction.</i>
Lis, litis, strife,	<i>lit,</i>	<i>litigious, litigant</i>
Litēra, a letter,	<i>liter,</i>	<i>literal, literature.</i>
Locus, a place, lieu,	<i>loc, lieu,</i>	<i>local, lieutenant.</i>
Longus, long,	<i>long,</i>	<i>longitude, oblong.</i>
Loqui, to speak,	<i>loqu, locu,</i>	<i>loquacity, colloquial, obloquy, ventriloquist, elocution.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ludo, I play; lusus, deceived,	<i>lud, lus,</i>	<i>delude, ludicrous, delusion.</i>
Lumen, luminis, light,	<i>lum, lumin,</i>	<i>illuminate, luminary.</i>
Luna, the moon,	<i>lun,</i>	<i>lunatic, sublunary.</i>
Lux, lucis, light,	<i>luc,</i>	<i>lucid, Lucifer.</i>

M.

Macies, leanness,	<i>maci, macer,</i>	<i>emaciate, macerate.</i>
Macula, a spot, mole,	<i>macul,</i>	<i>maculate, immaculate.</i>
Magnus, great, main,	<i>magn,</i>	<i>magnify, magnitude.</i>
Malè, wickedly,	<i>male, mal,</i>	<i>malevolent, malice, malversation.</i>
Mando, I bid,	<i>mand, mend,</i>	<i>mandate, command, commend.</i>
Mando, I chew,	<i>mand, mang,</i>	<i>mandible, mange, manger.</i>
Maneo, I stay; mansus, stayed,	<i>man, main,</i>	<i>permanent, remain,</i>
Mano, I flow,	<i>mans,</i>	<i>manse, mansion.</i>
Manus, a hand,	<i>man,</i>	<i>emanate.</i>
Mare, the sea,	<i>man,</i>	<i>manual, manipulation.</i>
Mars, Martis, the god of war,	<i>mar,</i>	<i>marine, maritime.</i>
Mater, matris, mother,	<i>mart,</i>	<i>martial.</i>
Mel, mellis, honey,	<i>mater, matr,</i>	<i>maternal, matricide</i>
Melior, better,	<i>mell,</i>	<i>mellifluous.</i>
Memor, mindful,	<i>melior,</i>	<i>ameliorate.</i>
Mens, mentis, the mind,	<i>memor,</i>	<i>memorable.</i>
Mergo, I plunge; mersus, plunged,	<i>ment,</i>	<i>mental, dementate.</i>
	<i>merg, mers,</i>	<i>emerge, immersion.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Metior, I measure ; mensus, meas- ured,	<i>met, mens, meas,</i>	<i>mete, commensurate, immense, measure.</i>
Mille, a thousand,	<i>mill,</i>	<i>millennium.</i>
Mirror, I gaze,	<i>mir, mar,</i>	<i>mirror, admire, marvel.</i>
Miser, wretched,	<i>miser,</i>	<i>miserable.</i>
Mitis, mild,	<i>mit,</i>	<i>mitigate.</i>
Mitto, I send ; mis- sus, sent,	<i>mit, miss, mis,</i>	<i>remit, missionary, prom- ise.</i>
Modus, a measure, a mood,	<i>mod,</i>	<i>mode, modify.</i>
Mola, a millstone, flour,	<i>mol,</i>	<i>emolument.</i>
Moles, a mass	<i>mol,</i>	<i>molest, demolish.</i>
Mollis, soft,	<i>moll, mell,</i>	<i>emollient, mollify, mellow</i>
Moneo, I warn ; monitus, warned,	<i>mon, monit,</i>	<i>admonish, monitor.</i>
Mors, mortis, death,	<i>mort,</i>	<i>mortify, immortal.</i>
Mos, moris, a man- ner,	<i>mor,</i>	<i>moral.</i>
Multus, many,	<i>mult,</i>	<i>multiform, multitude.</i>
Munio, I fortify ; munitus, fortified,	<i>mun, munit,</i>	<i>muniment, munition.</i>
Munus, munëris, a gift, or office,	<i>mun, muner, mon,</i>	<i>munificent, municipal, remunerate, common.</i>
Murus, a wall,	<i>mur,</i>	<i>mural, immure.</i>
Muto, I change, I <i>new,</i>	<i>mut,</i>	<i>mutable, commute.</i>

N.

Nascor, I am born ; natus, born,	<i>nasc, nat,</i>	<i>nascent, native, natal</i>
Navis, a ship,	<i>nav,</i>	<i>naval, navigate.</i>
Necto, I tie ; nexus, tied,	<i>nect, nex,</i>	<i>connect, annex.</i>
Nego, I deny,	<i>næg, ny,</i>	<i>negative, deny.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Nihil, nothing,	<i>nihil</i> ,	annihilate.
Nomen, nominis, a name,	<i>nomin</i> ,	nominal, denominate, noun.
Non, not,	<i>non</i> ,	nonentity, nonsense.
Norma, a rule,	<i>norm</i> ,	normal, enormous.
Novus, new,	<i>nov</i> ,	novice, innovate.
Nox, noctis, night,	<i>nox, noct</i> ,	equinox, nocturnal.
Nubo, I marry; nuptus, married,	<i>nub, nupt</i> ,	connubial, nuptials.
Nudus, naked,	<i>nud</i> ,	nudity, denude.
Nugæ, trifles,	<i>nug</i> ,	nugatory.
Numerus, a num- ber,	<i>numer</i> ,	numeration.
Nuncio, I tell,	<i>nunci, nounc</i> ,	annunciation, renounce.
Nutrio, I nourish,	<i>nutri, nurt</i> ,	nutriment, nurture.

O.

Octo, eight,	<i>oct</i> ,	octagon, octavo.
Oculus, the eye,	<i>ocul, ogl</i> ,	oculist, ogle.
Oleo, I smell,	<i>ol</i> ,	olfactory, redolent.
Omnis, all,	<i>omn</i> ,	omnibus, omnipotent.
Onus, onëris, a bur- den,	<i>oner</i> ,	onerous, exonerate.
Opto, I wish,	<i>opt</i> ,	adopt, option.
Opus, opëris, a work,	<i>oper, æuvr</i> ,	operation, manœuvre.
Orbis, a circle,	<i>orb</i> ,	orb, orbicular.
Orno, I deck,	<i>orn</i> ,	adorn, ornament.
Oro, I beg; oratus begged,	<i>or</i> ,	adore, inexorable, orator
Os, oris, the mouth,	<i>or</i> ,	oral, orifice.
Os, ossis, a bone,	<i>oss</i> ,	ossicle, ossify.
Otium, ease,	<i>oti</i> ,	otiose, negotiate.
Ovum, an egg,	<i>ov</i> ,	oval, oviform.

P.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Pactus, having bargained,	<i>pact</i> ,	<i>paction</i> , <i>compact</i>
Pando, I spread; passus or pansus, spread,	<i>pand</i> , <i>pass</i> , <i>pans</i> ,	<i>expand</i> , <i>compass</i> , <i>expandse</i> .
Par, equal, a pair, a <i>pect</i> ,	<i>par</i> , <i>peer</i> ,	<i>parity</i> , <i>compeer</i> .
Pareo, I appear,	<i>par</i> , <i>pear</i> ,	<i>apparent</i> , <i>appear</i> .
Pario, I produce,	<i>par</i> ,	<i>parent</i> , <i>viviparous</i> .
Paro, I prepare, I <i>pare</i> ,	<i>par</i> , <i>pair</i> ,	<i>reparation</i> , <i>repair</i> .
Pasco, I feed; pastus, fed,	<i>pasc</i> , <i>past</i> ,	<i>depascent</i> , <i>pastor</i> , <i>repast</i> .
Pater, patris, a father,	<i>pater</i> , <i>patr</i> , <i>parr</i> ,	<i>paternal</i> , <i>patrimony</i> , <i>parricide</i> .
Patior, I suffer; passus, having suffered,	<i>pati</i> , <i>pass</i> ,	<i>patient</i> , <i>passive</i> , <i>passion</i> .
Pauci, few,	<i>pauci</i> ,	<i>paucity</i> .
Pax, pacis, peace,	<i>pac</i> , <i>peas</i> ,	<i>pacific</i> , <i>appease</i> .
Pecco, I sin,	<i>pecc</i> ,	<i>impeccable</i> .
Pectus, pectoris, the breast,	<i>pector</i> , <i>pet</i> ,	<i>expectorate</i> , <i>parapet</i> .
Peculium, property,	<i>pecul</i> ,	<i>peculation</i> , <i>peculiar</i>
Pecunia, money,	<i>pecuni</i> ,	<i>pecuniary</i> .
Pello, I drive away; pulsus, driven,	<i>pel</i> , <i>puls</i> ,	<i>expel</i> , <i>repulsion</i> .
Pello, I name,	<i>pell</i> , <i>peal</i> ,	<i>appellation</i> , <i>appeal</i> .
Pendo, I hang, I weigh; pensus, hung, weighed,	<i>pend</i> , <i>pens</i> ,	<i>pendulum</i> , <i>depend</i> , <i>stipend</i> , <i>pensive</i> , <i>pension</i> .
Pene, almost,	<i>pen</i> ,	<i>peninsula</i> .
Pès, pedis, the foot,	<i>ped</i> ,	<i>pedestal</i> , <i>biped</i> , <i>impede</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Peto, I seek ; peti- tus, sought,	<i>pet, petit,</i> <i>peat,</i>	<i>petulant, petition, cen- tripetal, repeat.</i>
Pingo, I <i>paint</i> ; pic- tus, painted,	<i>paint, pict,</i> <i>pig,</i>	<i>painter, picture, depict, pigment.</i>
Piscis, a <i>fish</i> ,	<i>pisc,</i>	<i>piscatory, piscivorous.</i>
Placeo, I <i>please</i> ,	<i>plac, plais,</i>	<i>placid, complaisant.</i>
Placo, I appease,	<i>plac,</i>	<i>implacable.</i>
Plebs, the common people,	<i>pleb,</i>	<i>plebeian.</i>
Plenus, full,	<i>plen,</i>	<i>plenitude, replenish.</i>
Pleo, I fill ; pletus, filled,	<i>ply, plet,</i> <i>plish,</i>	<i>supply, complete, ex- pletive, accomplish.</i>
Plico, I fold, I <i>ply</i> ,	<i>plic, ply,</i>	<i>complicate, apply.</i>
Ploro, I wail,	<i>plor,</i>	<i>deplore.</i>
Plumbum, lead,	<i>plumb, plum,</i>	<i>plumber, plummet.</i>
Pono, I place ; posi- tus, placed,	<i>pon, pos, posit,</i> <i>pound,</i>	<i>depone, impose, posi- tion, compound.</i>
Populus, the <i>people</i> ,	<i>popul,</i>	<i>popular.</i>
Porto, I carry,	<i>port,</i>	<i>export, portable.</i>
Poto, I drink,	<i>pot,</i>	<i>potion.</i>
Præda, <i>prey</i> ,	<i>preda,</i>	<i>predatory, depredation.</i>
Pravus, wicked,	<i>prav,</i>	<i>depravity.</i>
Precor, I <i>pray</i> ,	<i>prec,</i>	<i>deprecate.</i>
Prehendo, I take ; prehensus, taken,	<i>prehend, pre- hens, prise, prize,</i>	<i>apprehend, comprehen- sion, comprise, ap- prize.</i>
Pretium, a <i>price</i> ,	<i>preci, praise,</i>	<i>precious, appraise.</i>
Probo, I <i>prove</i> ,	<i>prob,</i>	<i>probable, probation.</i>
Probus, good,	<i>prob,</i>	<i>probity.</i>
Pudens, pudentis, bashful,	<i>pud, pudent,</i>	<i>repudiate, impudent.</i>
Puer, a boy,	<i>puer,</i>	<i>puerile.</i>
Pugna, a fight,	<i>pugn,</i>	<i>pugnacious, impugn.</i>
Puto, I lop, I think,	<i>put,</i>	<i>amputate, reputation.</i>
Putris, rotten,	<i>putr,</i>	<i>putrid, putrefaction.</i>

Q.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Quæro , I ask, I get ; quæritus , sought,	quir , <i>quest</i> , <i>quisit</i> , <i>quer</i> ,	<i>inquire</i> , <i>inquest</i> , <i>requi-sition</i> , <i>query</i> , <i>con-quer</i> .
Quassus , shaken, (<i>cussus</i> when compounded,)	quass , <i>cuss</i> ,	<i>quash</i> , <i>conquassation</i> , <i>discuss</i> , <i>percussion</i> .
Quartus , fourth ; <i>quatuor</i> , four,	quadr , <i>quart</i> ,	<i>quadrangle</i> , <i>quarto</i> .
Queror , I complain,	quer ,	<i>querulous</i> .
Quinque , five ; <i>quintus</i> , fifth,	quingu , <i>quint</i> ,	<i>quinguennial</i> , <i>quintuple</i> .

R.

Radix , <i>radicis</i> , a root,	radic ,	<i>radical</i> , <i>eradicate</i> , <i>rad-ish</i> .
Ramus , a branch,	ram ,	<i>ramification</i> .
Rasus , scraped,	ras ,	<i>rasor</i> , <i>erase</i> .
Rectus , straight, <i>right</i> ,	recti ,	<i>rectilineal</i> .
Rego , I rule ; <i>rec-tus</i> , ruled,	reg , <i>rect</i> , <i>rig</i> ,	<i>regal</i> , <i>rector</i> , <i>incorrighi-ble</i> .
Rete , a net,	ret ,	<i>retina</i> , <i>reticulate</i> .
Rideo , I laugh at ; <i>risus</i> , laughed at,	rid , <i>ris</i> ,	<i>deride</i> , <i>risible</i> .
Rigo , I water,	rig ,	<i>rigation</i> , <i>irrigate</i> .
Rodo , I gnaw ; <i>ro-sus</i> , gnawed,	rod , <i>ros</i> ,	<i>corrode</i> , <i>corrosion</i> .
Rota , a wheel, a <i>rut</i> ,	rota ,	<i>rotation</i> , <i>rowel</i> .
Rumen , <i>ruminis</i> , the throat,	rumin ,	<i>ruminate</i> .
Ruptus , broken,	rupt ,	<i>rupture</i> , <i>eruption</i> .
Rus , <i>ruris</i> , the country,	rus , <i>rur</i> ,	<i>rustic</i> , <i>rural</i> .

S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sacer, sacri, <i>sacred</i> ,	<i>sacer, sacr,</i> <i>secr,</i>	<i>sacerdotal, sacrifice,</i> <i>consecrate.</i>
Sal, <i>salt</i> ,	<i>sal, sau,</i>	<i>saline, sausage.</i>
Salio, I leap, I <i>sally</i> ; saltus, leaped, (silio and sultus when compound- ed,)	<i>sali, sault,</i> <i>sil, sult,</i>	<i>salient, assault, resile,</i> <i>insult, exult.</i>
Salvus, <i>safe</i> ,	<i>salv,</i>	<i>salvation.</i>
Sanctus, holy, <i>saint</i> ,	<i>sanct,</i>	<i>sanctify.</i>
Satis, enough,	<i>satis, sat,</i>	<i>satisfy, satiate.</i>
Satur, full,	<i>satur,</i>	<i>saturate.</i>
Saxum, a rock,	<i>sax,</i>	<i>saxifrage.</i>
Scando, I climb, (scendo when compounded,)	<i>scan, scans,</i> <i>scend,</i>	<i>scan, scansion, ascend.</i>
Scindo, I cleave; scissus, cleft,	<i>scind, sciss,</i>	<i>rescind, scissors, rescis- sory.</i>
Scio, I know,	<i>sci,</i>	<i>science, prescience.</i>
• Scribo, I write; scriptus, written,	<i>scrib, script,</i>	<i>inscribe, scribble, scrip- ture.</i>
Scrutor, I search diligently,	<i>scrut,</i>	<i>scrutiny, inscrutable.</i>
Scurra, a scoffer,	<i>scurr,</i>	<i>scurrility.</i>
Seco, I cut; sec- tus, cut,	<i>sect, seg,</i>	<i>sectarian, dissect, seg- ment.</i>
Sedeo, I <i>sit</i> ; ses- sus, sat,	<i>sed, sid, scss,</i> <i>sieg,</i>	<i>sedentary, assiduous,</i> <i>preside, session, be- siege.</i>
Semen, seminis, seed,	<i>semin,</i>	<i>seminary, disseminate.</i>
Semi, half,	<i>semi,</i>	<i>semicircle.</i>
Senex senis, old,	<i>sen,</i>	<i>senate, senior.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sentio, I feel; sensus, felt,	<i>sent, sens,</i>	<i>sentient, dissent, sensation.</i>
Sequor, I follow; secutus, having followed,	<i>sequ, secut, sue,</i>	<i>sequel, subsequent, persecute, execute, pursue.</i>
Silva, a wood,	<i>silv,</i>	<i>silvan.</i>
Similis, like,	<i>simil, sembl,</i>	<i>similar, resemble.</i>
Simul, at the same time,	<i>simul,</i>	<i>simultaneous.</i>
Simulo, I feign,	<i>simul, sembl,</i>	<i>dissimulation, dissemble.</i>
Socius, a companion,	<i>soci,</i>	<i>social, society.</i>
Sol, the sun,	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solar, solstice.</i>
Solor, I comfort,	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solace, console.</i>
Solus, alone, sole,	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solitude, soliloquy.</i>
Solvo, I loose; solutus, loosed,	<i>solu, solu, solut,</i>	<i>dissolve, soluble, solution.</i>
Somnus, sleep,	<i>somn,</i>	<i>somniferous.</i>
Sopor, soporis, sleep,	<i>sopor,</i>	<i>soporific.</i>
Sorbeo, I suck in; sorptus, sucked in,	<i>sorb, sorpt.</i>	<i>absorbent, absorption.</i>
Sors, sortis, a lot,	<i>sort,</i>	<i>assort, consort.</i>
Sparsus, spread, (spersus when compounded,)	<i>spars, pers,</i>	<i>sparse, disperse, aspersion.</i>
Species, a form, species,	<i>speci,</i>	<i>specific.</i>
Spacio, I see, I spy; spectus, seen,	<i>speci, spect, spise, spic,</i>	<i>specious, inspect, expect, despise, despicable.</i>
Specula, a watch-tower,	<i>specul,</i>	<i>speculate.</i>
Spero, I hope,	<i>sper, spair,</i>	<i>desperate, despair.</i>
Spiro, I breathe,	<i>spir,</i>	<i>respiration, expire.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Spondeo , I promise; sponsus, promised,	<i>spond, spons, spous,</i>	<i>respond, response, sponsor, espouse.</i>
Stinguo , I put out; stinctus, extinguished,	<i>stingu, stinct,</i>	<i>extinguish, extinct.</i>
Stipŭla , a straw, <i>stubble,</i>	<i>stipul,</i>	<i>stipulate.</i>
Stirps , the trunk of a tree, offspring,	<i>stirp,</i>	<i>extirpate, (ec-stirpate.)</i>
Sto , I stand; stans, <i>standing</i> ; statum, to stand,	<i>stat, stant, stic, stit,</i>	<i>stature, distant, solstice, solstitial.</i>
Stringo , I bind; strictus, bound,	<i>string, strict, strain,</i>	<i>astringent, restrict, constrain.</i>
Struo , I pile up; structus, piled up,	<i>struct, strue, stroy,</i>	<i>structure, construe, destroy, extract.</i>
Stultus , a fool,	<i>stult,</i>	<i>stultify.</i>
Suadeo , I advise; suasus, advised,	<i>suad, suas,</i>	<i>dissuade, persuasive.</i>
Suavis , <i>sweet,</i>	<i>suav,</i>	<i>suavity.</i>
Sumo , I take; sumptus, taken,	<i>sum, sumpt,</i>	<i>sumptuous, assume, consumption.</i>
Surgo , I rise; sur- rectus, risen,	<i>surg, surrect,</i>	<i>surge, insurgent, resurrection.</i>

T.

Tango , I touch; tactus, touched,	<i>tang, tig, tact, tag,</i>	<i>tangent, contiguous, contact, contagion.</i>
Tardus , slow,	<i>tard,</i>	<i>tardy, retard.</i>
Tego , I cover; tec- tus, covered,	<i>teg, tect,</i>	<i>integument, protect.</i>
Tempus , tempōris, <i>time,</i>	<i>tempor,</i>	<i>tense, temporal.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Tendo, I stretch; tentus, stretched,	<i>tend, tent,</i> <i>tens,</i>	<i>distend, tent, extent, in-</i> <i>tense.</i>
Teneo, I hold; ten- tus, held,	<i>ten, tain, tin,</i> <i>tent,</i>	<i>tenant, contain, conti-</i> <i>nent, detention.</i>
Tenuis, <i>thin,</i>	<i>tenu,</i>	<i>tenuity, attenuate.</i>
Tepeo, I am warm,	<i>tep,</i>	<i>tepid, tepefaction.</i>
Terra, the earth,	<i>terr, ter,</i>	<i>terraqueous, inter.</i>
Testis, a witness,	<i>test,</i>	<i>testify, attest.</i>
Textus, woven,	<i>text,</i>	<i>texture, context.</i>
Tollo, I lift up,	<i>tol,</i>	<i>extol.</i>
Tortus, twisted,	<i>tort, tors,</i>	<i>tortuous, extort, torsion.</i>
Traho, I <i>draw</i> ; tractus, drawn,	<i>trah, tract,</i>	<i>subtrahend, tractable,</i> <i>extract.</i>
Tritus, rubbed,	<i>trit,</i>	<i>trituration, contrite.</i>
Trudo, I <i>thrust</i> ; trusus, thrust,	<i>trud, trus,</i>	<i>intrude, obtrusion.</i>
Tueor, I see, I pro- tect, I look,	<i>tuit, tut,</i>	<i>tuition, intuitive, tutor,</i> <i>tutelary.</i>
Turba, a crowd, a <i>troop,</i>	<i>turb,</i>	<i>turbulent, disturb.</i>
Turpis, base,	<i>turp,</i>	<i>turpitude.</i>

U.

Uber, fertile,	<i>uber,</i>	<i>uberty, exuberant.</i>
Umbra, a shadow,	<i>umbr,</i>	<i>umbrageous, umbrella.</i>
Unda, a wave,	<i>und, ound,</i>	<i>undulate, inundate,</i> <i>abound.</i>
Unguo, I anoint; unctus, anointed,	<i>ungu, unct,</i> <i>oint,</i>	<i>unguent, unction, an-</i> <i>oint.</i>
Unus, <i>one,</i>	<i>un, uni,</i>	<i>unanimous, uniform.</i>
Urbs, a city,	<i>urb,</i>	<i>urban, suburbs.</i>
Ustus, burnt,	<i>ust,</i>	<i>combustion.</i>
Utilis, useful,	<i>util,</i>	<i>utility.</i>
Uxor, a wife,	<i>uxor,</i>	<i>uxorious</i>

V.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Vacca, a cow,	<i>vacc,</i>	<i>vaccination.</i>
Vaco, I am empty ; vacuus, empty,	<i>vac, vacu,</i>	<i>vacation, vacancy, vacu- um, evacuate.</i>
Vado, I go, I <i>wade</i> ,	<i>vad, vas,</i>	<i>invade, invasion.</i>
Vagor, I wander,	<i>vag, vagr,</i>	<i>vagabond, vagrant.</i>
Valeo, I am strong,	<i>val, vail,</i>	<i>valor, prevalent, pre- vail.</i>
Vasto, I lay <i>waste</i> ,	<i>vast,</i>	<i>devastation.</i>
Veho, I carry ; vec- tus, carried,	<i>vect, veh, veigh, vey,</i>	<i>vective, invective, vehi- cle, inveigh, convey.</i>
Venio, I come ; ventus, come,	<i>ven, vent,</i>	<i>convene, advent.</i>
Vernus, of the spring,	<i>vern,</i>	<i>vernal.</i>
Verto, I turn ; ver- sus, turned,	<i>vert, vers,</i>	<i>revert, divers, versatile, converse.</i>
Verus, true, <i>very</i> ,	<i>ver,</i>	<i>verity, verdict, aver.</i>
Vestis, a garment, a <i>vest</i> ,	<i>vest,</i>	<i>vestment, invest.</i>
Vetus, vetēris, old,	<i>veter,</i>	<i>veteran.</i>
Via, a <i>way</i> ,	<i>vi,</i>	<i>obviate, obvious.</i>
Video, I see ; visus, seen,	<i>vid, vis, &c.</i>	<i>provide, visible, revise.</i>
Vigil, watchful,	<i>vigil,</i>	<i>vigilant.</i>
Vinco, I conquer, I <i>vanquish</i> ; vic- tus, conquered,	<i>vinc, vict, vic,</i>	<i>invincible, convince, vic- tory, pervicacious.</i>
Vita, life,	<i>vit,</i>	<i>vital.</i>
Vivo, I live ; vic- tum, to live,	<i>viv, vict,</i>	<i>vivid, survive, victuals</i>
Voco, I call ; vocā- tus, called,	<i>voc, vok, vo- cat, vow,</i>	<i>vocable, revoke, voca- tive, vowel, voice.</i>
Volo, I <i>will</i> , I wish,	<i>vol,</i>	<i>voluntary, benevolent</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Volo, I fly,	<i>vol</i> ,	<i>volatile, fowl.</i>
Volvo, I roll; volū- tus, rolled,	<i>volv, volut,</i> <i>volu,</i>	<i>revolve, revolution, vol- uble, volume.</i>
Voro, I devour,	<i>vor</i> ,	<i>voracious, carnivorous.</i>
Vulgos, the rabble, <i>folk,</i>	<i>vulg</i> ,	<i>vulgar, divulge.</i>
Vulsus, pulled,	<i>vuls</i> ,	<i>convulsion.</i>

GREEK ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION.

A.

Adelphos, a brother,	<i>adelph</i> ,	<i>philadelphia.</i>
Æthlos, a combat,	<i>athlet</i> ,	<i>athletic.</i>
Agōgos, a leader,	<i>agogu</i> ,	<i>demagogue.</i>
Akouo, I hear,	<i>acous</i> ,	<i>acoustics.</i>
Anthos, a flower,	<i>antho</i> ,	<i>anthology.</i>
Anthrōpos, a man,	<i>anthrop</i> ,	<i>philanthropy.</i>
Arché, sovereignty,	<i>arch</i> ,	<i>heptarchy, archbishop.</i>
Aristos, best,	<i>arist</i> ,	<i>aristocrat.</i>
Arithmos, number,	<i>arithm</i> ,	<i>arithmetical.</i>
Astron, a star,	<i>aster, astr</i> ,	<i>asterisk, astronomy.</i>
Atmos, vapor,	<i>atm</i> ,	<i>atmosphere.</i>
Autos, self,	<i>aut</i> ,	<i>autograph.</i>

B.

Bapto, I dip,	<i>bapt</i> ,	<i>baptism.</i>
Baros, weight,	<i>bar</i> ,	<i>barometer, barytone.</i>
Biblion, a book,	<i>bibli</i> ,	<i>Bible, bibliography.</i>
Bios, life,	<i>bi</i> ,	<i>amphibious, biography.</i>

C.

Cheir, the hand,	<i>chir</i> ,	<i>chirography.</i>
Cholé, bile,	<i>chol</i> ,	<i>choleric, melancholy.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Chronos, time,	<i>chron</i> ,	<i>chronic, chronometer.</i>
Chrysos, gold,	<i>chryso</i> ,	<i>chrysolite.</i>

D.

Deka, ten,	<i>dec</i> ,	<i>decagon, decalogue.</i>
Demos, the people,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>epidemic, democracy.</i>
Dendron, a tree,	<i>dendr, den-</i> <i>dron</i> ,	<i>dendritic, rhododendron.</i>
Doxé, and dogma, an opinion,	<i>dox, dogm</i> ,	<i>orthodox, dogmatize.</i>
Dromos, a course,	<i>drom</i> ,	<i>hippodrome, dromedary.</i>
Drus, an oak, -	<i>dru, dry</i> ,	<i>druid, dryad.</i>
Dynāmis, power,	<i>dynam</i> ,	<i>dynamics.</i>

E.

Eidos, a form,	<i>eid</i> ,	<i>kaleidoscope.</i>
Epos, a word,	<i>ep</i> ,	<i>epic, orthoepy.</i>
Erémos, a desert,	<i>erem</i> ,	<i>eremite, (hermit.)</i>
Ergon, <i>work</i> ,	<i>erg, urg</i> ,	<i>energetic, metallurgy.</i>
Ethos, a custom,	<i>eth</i> ,	<i>ethical.</i>
Eu, well,	<i>eu, ev</i> ,	<i>eulogy, evangelist.</i>

G.

Gamos, a marriage,	<i>gam</i> ,	<i>bigamy.</i>
Gaster, the belly,	<i>gastr</i> ,	<i>gastric, gastronomy.</i>
Gé, the earth,	<i>ge</i> ,	<i>geography, apogée.</i>
Geno, I produce,	<i>gen</i> ,	<i>oxygen, hydrogen.</i>
Genos, <i>kind</i> or race,	<i>gen</i> ,	<i>heterogeneous.</i>
Glossa, glotta, the tongue,	<i>gloss, glot</i> ,	<i>glossary, polyglot.</i>
Gonia, a corner, an angle,	<i>gon</i> ,	<i>polygon.</i>
Gramma, a writing,	<i>gram</i> ,	<i>epigram, grammar.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Graphé, a writing,	<i>graph</i> ,	<i>autograph</i> , <i>hydrography</i> .
Gyros, a circle, a <i>gyre</i> ,	<i>gyr</i> ,	<i>gyration</i> .

H.

Hagios, holy,	<i>hagi</i> ,	<i>hagiography</i> .
Hecāton, a hundred,	<i>heca</i> ,	<i>hecatomb</i> .
Helios, the sun,	<i>heli</i> ,	<i>heliacal</i> , <i>aphelion</i> .
Hemēra, a day,	<i>hemer</i> ,	<i>ephemeral</i> .
Hepta, seven,	<i>hept</i> ,	<i>heptagon</i> , <i>heptarchy</i> .
Hetēros, dissimilar,	<i>hetero</i> ,	<i>heterodox</i> .
Hex, <i>six</i> ,	<i>hex</i> ,	<i>hexagon</i> .
Hiēros, holy,	<i>hier</i> ,	<i>hierarchy</i> , <i>hieroglyphics</i> .
Hippos, a horse,	<i>hipp</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus</i> .
Hodos, a way,	<i>od</i> ,	<i>exodus</i> .
Homos, similar,	<i>homo</i> ,	<i>homologous</i> .
Hydor, water,	<i>hydr</i> ,	<i>hydrostatics</i> , <i>hydraulica</i> .
Hygros, wet,	<i>hygr</i> ,	<i>hygrometer</i> .

I.

Ichthys, a fish,	<i>ichthy</i>	<i>ichthyology</i> .
Isos, equal,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>isoperimetrical</i> .

K.

Kakos, bad,	<i>cac</i> ,	<i>cachectic</i> , <i>cacophony</i> .
Kalos, handsome,	<i>kal</i> ,	<i>kaleidoscope</i> .
Kalypto, I cover; kalypso, I will cover,	<i>calypt</i> , <i>calyps</i> ,	<i>apocalyptic</i> , <i>apocalypse</i> .
Kephālē, the head,	<i>cephal</i> ,	<i>cephalic</i> , <i>hydrocephalus</i> .
Kosmos, the world, order,	<i>cosm</i> ,	<i>cosmetic</i> , <i>microcosm</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Kratos, strength,	<i>crac, crat,</i>	aristocracy, aristocratic.
Kyklos, a circle, <i>cycle,</i>	<i>cycl,</i>	cycloid, epicycle.

L.

Laos, the people,	<i>lai, lay,</i>	laity, lay, layman.
Lithos, a stone,	<i>lith, lit,</i>	lithography, chrysolite.
Logos, a word, de- scription,	<i>log, logy, logu,</i>	logical, logomachy, chronology, cata- logue.

M.

Machè, a fight,	<i>mach,</i>	naumachy.
Mania, madness,	<i>mania,</i>	maniac, bibliomania.
Mechanò, I invent,	<i>mechan,</i>	mechanic.
Melan, black,	<i>melan,</i>	melancholy.
Metron, a measure,	<i>metr, meter,</i>	geometry, thermometer.
Micros, little,	<i>micr,</i>	microscope.
Misos, hatred,	<i>mis,</i>	misanthrope.
Monos, alone,	<i>mon,</i>	monarch, monosyllable.
Morphè, shape,	<i>morph,</i>	metamorphosis.
Mythos, a fable,	<i>myth,</i>	mythic, mythology.

N.

Naus, a ship,	<i>naus, naut,</i>	nausea, nautical.
Nekros, dead,	<i>necr,</i>	necromancy.
Neos, new,	<i>ne,</i>	neology.
Nesos, an island,	<i>nesus,</i>	Peloponnesus.
Nomos, a law,	<i>nom,</i>	astronomy.
Nosos, sickness,	<i>nos,</i>	nosology.

O.

Oikeo, I dwell; oikos, a house,	<i>œc, och, ec, oc,</i>	antæci, periæci, paro- chial, economy, dio- ese.
Oligos, little, few,	<i>olig,</i>	oligarchy.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ophis, a serpent,	<i>ophi</i> ,	<i>ophiology</i> .
Optōmai, I see,	<i>opt</i> ,	<i>optical</i> .
Ornis, ornīthos, a bird,	<i>ornith</i> ,	<i>ornithology</i> .
Orthos, right,	<i>orth</i> ,	<i>orthography</i> .
Oxys, acid,	<i>ox, oxy</i> ,	<i>oxalic, oxide, oxygen</i> .

P.

Pais, paidos, a boy,	<i>ped</i> ,	<i>pedagogue, cyclopædia</i> .
Pathos, feeling,	<i>path</i> ,	<i>pathetic, apathy</i> .
Penté, five,	<i>pent</i> ,	<i>pentagon, pentecost</i> .
Petra, a stone, a <i>pier</i> ,	<i>petr</i> ,	<i>petralogy, petrification</i> .
Phagein, to eat,	<i>phag</i> ,	<i>anthropophagi</i> .
Phaino, I show, I appear,	<i>phan, phen, fan</i> ,	<i>phantom, phenomenon, fantasy, fancy</i> .
Phemi, I speak,	<i>phem, phas, phat, phet, phec</i> ,	<i>blaspheme, emphasis, emphatic, prophet, prophecy</i> .
Philos, a friend,	<i>phil</i> ,	<i>philanthropy, philoso- phy</i> .
Phobeo, I terrify,	<i>phob</i> ,	<i>hydrophobia</i> .
Phonè, the voice,	<i>phon</i> ,	<i>phonics, euphony</i> .
Phren, the mind,	<i>phren</i> ,	<i>phrensy, phrenology</i> .
Phthongos, a sound,	<i>phthong</i> ,	<i>diphthong</i> .
Physis, nature,	<i>phys</i> ,	<i>physical</i> .
Polēmos, war,	<i>polem</i> ,	<i>polemical</i> .
Poleo, I sell,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>bibliopole, monopoly</i> .
Polis, a city,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>policy, polite, metrop- olis</i> .
Polys, many,	<i>poly</i> ,	<i>polygon</i> .
Potāmos, a river,	<i>potamus</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus</i> .
Pous, podos, the foot,	<i>pus, pod</i> ,	<i>polypus, antipodes</i> .
Pseudo, I deceive,	<i>pseudo</i> ,	<i>pseudo-apostle</i> .
Pyr, fire,	<i>pyr</i> ,	<i>pyramid, pyrometer</i> .

S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sarks, flesh,	<i>sarc</i> ,	<i>sarcophagus</i> , <i>anasarca</i> .
Sitos, corn, food,	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>parasite</i> .
Skopeo, I see,	<i>scop</i> ,	<i>telescope</i> , <i>episcopacy</i> .
Sophos, wise,	<i>soph</i> ,	<i>sophist</i> , <i>philosophy</i> .
Stello, I send; es- tola, I have sent	<i>stl</i> , <i>stal</i> , <i>stol</i> ,	<i>apostle</i> , <i>peristaltic</i> , <i>epis- tolary</i> .
Strepho, I turn,	<i>streph</i> ,	<i>peristrephic</i> .

T.

Telè, distant,	<i>tel</i> ,	<i>telescope</i> .
Technè, art,	<i>techn</i> ,	<i>technical</i> .
Thapto, I bury,	<i>taph</i> ,	<i>epitaph</i> .
Theos, God,	<i>the</i> , <i>thus</i> ,	<i>theism</i> , <i>atheist</i> , <i>enthusi- ast</i> .
Thermos, warm,	<i>thermo</i> ,	<i>thermometer</i> .
Tithēmi, I put, I suppose; thesis, a position,	<i>thesis</i> , <i>thet</i> , <i>them</i> ,	<i>hypothesis</i> , <i>hypothetical</i> , <i>theme</i> , <i>epithem</i> .
Topos, a place,	<i>top</i> ,	<i>topical</i> , <i>topography</i>

Z.

Zoōn, an animal,	<i>zo</i> ,	<i>zoölogy</i> , <i>azote</i> .
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LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED

A.

Ab in-i'-tio, *from the beginning.*

A for-ti-o'-ri, *with stronger reason.*

A pri-o'-ri, *from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.*

A pos-te-ri-o'-ri, *from a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.*

Ad cap-tan'-dum vul'-gus, *to catch the rabble.*

Ad in-fi-ni'-tum, *to infinity; without end.*

Ad lib'-i-tum, *at pleasure.*

Ad ref-e-ren'-dum, *for further consideration.*

Ad va-lo'-rem, *according to the value.*

A'-li-as, *otherwise.*

Al'-i-bi, *elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.*

Al'-ma Ma'-ter, *Benign Mother, (the University.)*

A men'-sa et tho'-ro, *from bed and board.*

An'-no Dom'-i-ni, (A. D.) *in the year of our Lord.*

An'-no mun'-di, (A. M.) *in the year of the world.*

An'-te me-rid'-i-em, (A. M.) *before noon.*

Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num, *argument of blows.*

Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem, *hear both sides.*

B.

Bo'-na fi'-de, *in good faith.*

C.

Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di, *an itch for writing.*

Ca'-pi-as, *you may take, (a law term.)*

Ca'-put mor'-tu-um, *the worthless remains.*

Cæt'-e-ris par'-i-bus, *other circumstances being equal.*

Com'-pos men'-tis, *of sound mind.*

Cor'-nu co'-pi-æ, *the horn of plenty.*

Cui bo'-no? *to what good will it tend?*

Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o, *with privilege.*

Cur-ren'-te cal'-a-mo, *with a running pen.*
 Cus'-tos ro-tu-lo'-rum, *keeper of the rolls.*

D.

Da'-ta, *things granted.*
 De fac'-to, *in fact.*
 De ju'-re, *in law.*
 De mor'-tu-is nil ni'-si bo'-num, *of the dead say nothing except what is good.*
 De'i gra'-ti-a, *by the grace of God.*
 De no'-vo, *anew; over again.*
 De'-o vo-len'-te, *God willing.*
 De-sid-er-a'-tum, *a thing desired.*
 De'-sunt cæt'-e-ra, *the remainder is wanting.*
 Di-vi'-de et im'-pe-ra, *divide and govern.*
 Dram'-a-tis-per-so'-næ, *the characters in a play.*
 Du-ran'-te plac'-i-to, *during pleasure.*
 Du-ran'-te vi'-ta, *during life.*

E.

E-qui-lib'-ri-um, *equality of weight.*
 Er'-go, *therefore.*
 Er-ra'-ta, *mistakes in printing.*
 Es'-to per-pet'-u-a, *may it last forever.*
 Et cæt' e-ra, (&c.) *and the rest.*

Ex'-it, *he goes off; departure.*
 Ex'-e-unt om'-nes, *they all go off.*
 Ex-em'-pli gra'-ti-a, (e. g.) *for example.*
 Ex cath'-e-dra, *from the chair.*
 Ex-cerp'-ta, *extracts from a work.*
 Ex con-ces'-so, *from what has been conceded.*
 Ex ni'-hi-lo ni'-hil fit, *from nothing nothing can come.*
 Ex of-fi'-ci-o, *officially.*
 Ex par'-te, *on one side.*
 Ex tem'-po-re, *without premeditation.*
 Ex-u'-vi-æ, *cast skins of animals.*

F.

Fac sim'-i-le, *an exact copy.*
 Fe'-lo de se, *a self-murderer a suicide.*
 Fi'-at, *let it be done*

G.

Gra'-tis, *for nothing.*

H.

Hi-a'-tus, *an opening or gap.*
 Hu-ma'-num est er-ra'-re, *to err is human.*

I.

Ib'-i-dem, *in the same place.*
 I'-dem, *the same.*
 Id est, (i. e.) *that is.*

Ig'-nis fat'-u-us, *Will-o'-the-Wisp.*

Im-pri-ma'-tur, *let it be printed.*

Im-pri'-mis, *in the first place.*

Im-promp'-tu, *without study.*

In for'-ma pau'-pe-ris, *as a pauper.*

In lim'-i-ne, *at the outset.*

In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na, *in person.*

In re, *in the matter or business of.*

In sta'-tu quo, *in the former state.*

In'-te-rim, *in the mean time.*

In-ter-reg'-num, *the period between two reigns.*

In ter-ro'-rem, *as a warning.*

In to'-to, *entirely.*

In vi'-no ver'-i-tas, *there is truth in wine.*

Ip'-se dix'-it, *mere assertion.*

Ip'-so fac'-to, *by the fact itself.*

I'-tem, *also; an article in a bill or account.*

J.

Ju'-re di-vi'-no, *by divine right.*

Ju'-re hu-ma'-no, *by human law.*

L.

Lex tal-i-o'-nis, *the law of retaliation.*

La'-bor om'-ni-a vin'-cit, *labor overcomes every thing.*

Lap'-sus lin'-guæ, *a slip of the tongue.*

Lit'-e-ra scrip'-ta ma'-net, *what is written remains.*

Lo'-cum te'-nens, *a substitute or deputy.*

Lo'-cus si-gil'-li, (L. S.) *the place of the seal.*

M.

Mag'-na char'-ta, (kar'-ta,) *the great charter.*

Ma'-nes, *departed spirits.*

Max'-i-mum, *the greatest.*

Me-men'-to mo'-ri, *remember death.*

Me'-um et tu'-um, *mine and thine.*

Min'-i-mum, *the least.*

Mul'-tum in par'-vo, *much in little.*

N.

Nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te, (nem. con.) *none opposing.*

Ne plus ul'-tra, *no farther; the utmost point.*

Ne quid ni'-mis, *too much of one thing is good for nothing.*

Ne su'-tor ul'-tra crep'-i-dam, *the shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business.*

No'-lens vo'-lens, *willing or unwilling.*

Non com'-pos, *out of one's senses.*

Nos'-ci-tur ex so'-ci-is, *one is known by his associates.*

No'-ta be'-ne, (N. B.) *mark well or attentively.*

O.

Om'-ni-bus, *for all.*

O'-nus pro-ban'-di, *the burden of proving.*

O'-ti-um cum dig-ni-ta'-te, *leisure or retirement with dignity.*

P.

Pas'-sim, *every where.*

Pen-den'-te li'-te, *while the suit is pending.*

Per cent., (cen'-tum,) *per hundred.*

Per fas et ne'-fas, *through right and wrong.*

Per sal'-tum, *by a leap.*

Per se, *by itself.*

Pinx'-it, *painted it.*

Pos'-se com-i-ta'-tus, *the civil force of the county.*

Post me-rid'-i-em, (P. M.) *the afternoon.*

Pos-tu-la'-ta, *things required.*

Pri'-ma fa'-ci-e, *at the first view.*

Pri'-mum mob'-i-le, *the first mover; the main spring.*

Prin-cip'-i-is, ob'-sta, *oppose the beginnings of evil.*

Pro a'-ris et fo'-cis, *for our altars and firesides.*

Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co, *for the public good.*

Pro et con, *for and against.*

Pro for'-ma, *for form's sake.*

Pro hac vi'-ce, *for this time.*

Pro re na'-ta, *for the occasion.*

Pro tem'-po-re, *for the time.*

Q.

Quan'-tum li'-bet, *as much as is pleasing.*

Quan'-tum suf'-fi-cit, *as much as is sufficient.*

Quid nunc? *what now? — a newsmonger.*

Quid pro quo, *something for something; tit for tat.*

Quod e'-rat de-mon-stran'-dum, (Q. E. D.) *that which was to be proved.*

Quon'-dam, *formerly.*

Quot hom'-i-nes tot sen-ten'-tiæ, *so many men, so many opinions*

R.

Ra'-ra a'-vis, *a rare bird; a prodigy.*

Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce, *may he rest in peace.*

Re in-fec'-ta, *without accomplishing the matter.*

Res'-pi-ce fi'-nem, *look to the end.*

Re-sur'-gam, *I shall rise again.*

S.

Scil'-i-cet, (sc.) *to wit.*
 Sci'-re fa'-ci-as, *cause it to be known.*
 Sem'-per i'-dem, *always the same.*
 Sem'-per pa-ra'-tus, *always prepared.*
 Se-ri-a'-tim, *in regular order.*
 Si'-lent le'-ges in'-ter ar'-ma, *laws are silent in the midst of arms.*
 Si'-ne di'-e, *without fixing a day.*
 Si'-ne qua non, *without which it cannot; an indispensable condition.*
 Sta'-tu quo, *in the state in which it was.*
 Su'-a cui'-que vo-lup'-tas, *every one has his own pleasure.*
 Suav'-i-ter in mo'-do, for'-ti-ter in re, *gentle in manner, but firm in acting.*
 Sub-pœ'-na, *under a penalty.*
 Sub si-len'-ti-o, *in silence.*
 Su'-i gen'-e-ris, *the only one of the kind; singular.*
 Su'-um cui'-que, *let every one have his own.*
 Sum'-mum bo'-num, *the chief good.*

T.

Tæ'-di-um vi'-tæ, *weariness of life; ennui.*

Tab'-u-la ra'-sa, *a smooth tablet; a mere blank.*

Tem'-po-ra mu-tan'-tur, *times are changed.*

Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no, *three joined in one.*

To'-ti-es quo'-ti-es, *as often as.*

U.

Ul'-ti-mus, (ult.) *the last.*

U'-na vo'-ce, *with one voice.*

U'-ti-le dul'-ci, *the useful with the agreeable.*

V.

Vac'-u-um, *an empty space.*

Va'-de me'-cum, *come with me; a companion.*

Væ vic'-tis! *alas for the vanquished!*

Ve-ni-en'-ti oc-cur'-ri-te mor'-bo, *meet the disease in the beginning.*

Ver-ba'-tim, *word for word.*

Ver'-sus, *against.*

Vi'-a, *by the way of.*

Vi'-ce ver'-sa, *the reverse.*

Vi'-de, *see; refer to.*

Vi et ar'-mis, *by main force.*

Vis in-er'-ti-æ, *the force or property of inanimate matter*

Vi'-va vo'-ce, *orally; by word of mouth.*

Viz., (vi-del'-i-cet,) *to wit.*

Vox et præ-ter-e'-a ni'-hil, *voice (or sound) and nothing more.*

Vi'-vat re-gi'-nâ! *long live the queen!*

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE.

A.

Aide-de-camp, (aid-deh-cong'),
 A-la-mode, (ah-la-mode'), *in the fashion.*
 Amateur, (ahm-at-eh'), *a virtuoso.*
 Antique, (an-teek'), *ancient; old fashioned.*
 Apropos, (ap-ro-po'), *to the purpose; by-the-by.*

B.

Bagatelle, (ba-ga-tel'), *a trifle.*
 Beau, (bo,) *a gayly dressed person; an admirer.*
 Beau monde, (bo mond,) *the gay or fashionable world.*
 Beaux esprits, (boz-es-pree'), *men of wit.*
 Belle, (bell,) *a fine or fashionable lady.*
 Belles lettres, (bell-lettr'), *polite literature.*
 Billet doux, (bil-le-doo'), *a love-letter.*
 Bon mot, (bohn-mo'), *a smart or witty saying.*

Bon ton, (bohn-tong'), *in high fashion.*

Bon jour, (bohn-zhur,) *good day, or good morning.*

Bon vivant, (bohn-veev'-ahn,) *a high liver; a choice spirit.*

Boudoir, (boo-dwaur'), *a small closet, or private room.*

Bravura (-voo'-ra,) [Italian,] *a song of difficult execution; difficult, brilliant.*

Bulletin, (bool-le-taang'), *an official account of news.*

Bureau, (bu-ro'), *an office-desk.*

C.

Canaille, *the rabble.*

Caoutchouc, (coo'-chook,) *India rubber.*

Cap-à-pie, (cap-ah-pee'), *from head to foot.*

Carte blanche, (cart-blànsh,) *one's own terms.*

Champêtre, (shahn-paytr'), *rural.*

Chaperon, (shap'-er-ong,) *a gentleman who protects or*

- waits on a lady in a public assembly, (properly, a kind of hood or cap worn by a knight.)*
- Charlatan, (shar'-la-tan,) *a quack.*
- Château, (shah-to'), *a castle.*
- Chef d'œuvre, (shay-doovr'), *a masterpiece.*
- Chevaux de frise, (shev'-o-deh freez,) *a spiked fence.*
- Cicerone, (chee-chai-ro'-ny,) [Italian,] *a guide, or conductor, (one who oratorizes in his descriptions.)*
- Ci-devant, (see-de-vang'), *formerly.*
- Clique, (cleek,) *a party, or gang.*
- Comme il faut, (com-ee-fo'), *as it should be.*
- Con amore, (con-a-mo'-re,) *with love; gladly.*
- Congé d'élire, (con-jay-da-leer'), *permission to elect.*
- Connoisseur, (con-a-sehr,) *a skilful judge.*
- Contour, (con-toor'), *the outline of a figure.*
- Conversazione, (sat'-ze-o-ny,) [Italian,] *a meeting of company.*
- Corps, (core,) *a body of men.*
- Cortége, (cor-teje,) *a train of attendants.*
- Coup de grace, (coo-deh-grass'), *the finishing blow.*
- Coup de main, (coo-deh-mahng'), *a sudden or bold enterprise.*
- Coup d'œil, (coo-deuhl'), *a glance of the eye.*
- Coute qui coute, (coot-kee-coot,) *cost what it will.*

D.

- Debris, (de-bree'), *broken remains.*
- Debut, (de-boo'), *first appearance.*
- Déjeuner à la fourchette, (de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-foor'-shayt,) *a breakfast with meats, fowls, &c.; a public breakfast.*
- Dénouement, (de-noo-mong,) *the winding up.*
- Dernier resort, (dairn-yair-res-sor'), *the last shift or resource.*
- Depot, (deh-po'), *a store or magazine.*
- Detour, (deh-toor'), *a circuitous march.*
- Devoir, (dev-waur'), *duty, respects.*
- Dieu et mon droit, (Dieu-a-mohn-drwau'), *God and my right.*
- Dishabille, (dis-ah-beel'), *undress.*
- Domicile, (dom-e-seel'), *abode.*
- Double entendre, (doo'-hle-on-tong-der,) *double meaning.*

Douceur, (doo-soor',) *a present or bribe.*

Da cap'ò, [Italian,] *over again, (in music.)*

E.

Eclaircissement, (ec-lair-cis-mong,) *an explanation.*

Eclat, (e-claw',) *splendor; with applause.*

Elite, (ai-leet',) *chosen; select.*

Elève, (el-ave',) *a pupil.*

Embonpoint, (ahn-bon-pwawn',) *in good condition.*

Encore, (ahn-core',) *again.*

En masse, (an masse,) *in a mass or body.*

En passant, (an-pas'-sang,) *in passing; by-the-by.*

Ennui, (an'-wee,) *wearisomeness.*

Entre nous, (antr noo,) *between ourselves.*

Entrée, (an-tray',) *entrance.*

Envelope, (ahn-v'lope',) *a cover for a letter.*

Epaulette, (ep-o-let',) *a shoulder knot.*

Esprit de corps, (es-pree'-de-corps,) *the spirit of the body or party.*

Estafette, (es-tah-fet',) *an express.*

Etiquette, (et-e-ket',) *ceremony.*

F.

Façade, (fah-sahd',) *front of a building.*

Faux pas, (fo-pah,) *a false step; misconduct.*

Fête, (fate,) *a feast or festival.*

Feu de joie, (feu-deh-zhwaw',) *a discharge of firearms at a rejoicing.*

Fille de chambre, (feel-de-sham-br',) *a chamber maid.*

Finale, (fee-nah'-le,) [It.,] *the end, the close.*

Fracas, (frah-cah',) *a squabble.*

G.

Gendarmes, (jang-darm',) *soldiers; police.*

Gout, (goo,) *taste.*

H.

Hauteur, (ho-tehr',) *haughtiness.*

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (hoo-nee-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns,) *evil to him that evil thinks.*

Hors de combat, (hor-de-kohn'-bah,) *disabled.*

I.

Ich dien, (ik-deen,) *I serve.*

Incognito, *incog; in disguise.*

In petto, *in the breast or mind: in reserve.*

J.

Je ne sais quoi, (je-ne-say-kwaw,) *I know not what.*
 Jeu d'esprit, (zheu-des-pree'),
play of wit; a witticism.
 Jeu de mots, (zheu-de-mo'),
play upon words.

L.

Levee, (lev'-ay,) *a morning visit.*
 Liqueur, (le-quehr,) *a cordial.*

M.

Maître d'hotel, (maytr-do-tel'),
a hotel keeper.
 Mal a propos, (mal-ap-ro-po'),
out of time; unseasonably, or unbecoming.
 Mauvaise honte, (mau-vaish-hont'),
false or unbecoming modesty.
 Messieurs, (mess'-yers,) *gentlemen; used as the plural of Mr.*
 Mignonette, (min-yo-net'), *a sweet-smelling flower.*

N.

Naïveté, (nah-eev-tay'), *ingenuousness; simplicity.*
 Nom de guerre, (nong-deh-gair'), *an assumed name.*
 Nonchalance, (nohn-shah-lahnce,) *coolness; indifference*

Nonpareil, (nohn-par-el'), *without an equal; matchless.*

O.

On dit, (ohn-dee'), *a flying report.*
 Outré, (oo-tray'), *extraordinary; eccentric.*

P.

Parole, (par-ole'), *word of honor.*
 Parterre, (par-tare'), *a flower-garden; level ground.*
 Patois, (pat-waw'), *provincialism.*
 Penchant, (pahn-shahn'), *a leaning or inclination.*
 Perdu, (per-doo'), *lost; concealed through fear.*
 Petit maître, (petty-maytr,) *a little master; a fop.*
 Protégé, (pro-tay-jay'), *one that is patronized and protected.*

Q.

Qui vive, (kee-veev'), *who goes there? on the alert.*
 Ragout, (rah-goo'), *a highly-seasoned dish.*
 Rencontre, (rahn-cohntr'), *an unexpected meeting; an encounter.*
 Rendezvous, (rahn-day-voo'), *the place of meeting.*

Restaurateur, (re-stor-ah-tehr'), <i>a tavern keeper.</i>	Tête à tête, (tait-ah-tait,) <i>head to head ; a private conversation.</i>
Rouge, (rooge,) <i>red paint.</i>	Tirade, (tee-rad'), <i>a long invective speech.</i>
Ruse de guerre, (roos-deh-gair'), <i>a trick or stratagem of war.</i>	Tour, (toor,) <i>a journey.</i>
S.	Tout ensemble, (too-tahn-sahn-bl,) <i>the whole.</i>
Sang froid, (sahn-frwaw,) <i>coolness.</i>	U.
Sans, (sang,) <i>without.</i>	Unique, (yeu-neek'), <i>singular; the only one of the kind.</i>
Savant, (sav'-ang,) <i>a learned man.</i>	V.
Sobriquet, (so-bre-kay'), <i>a nickname.</i>	Valet de chambre, (val-e-deh-shambr,) <i>a footman.</i>
Soi-disant, (swaw-dee'-zang,) <i>self-styled; pretended.</i>	Vis-a-vis, (veez-ah-vee,) <i>face to face.</i>
Soiree, (swaw'-ray,) <i>an evening party.</i>	Vive la bagatelle, (veev-la-bag-a-tel'), <i>success to trifles.</i>
Souvenir, (soov-neer'), <i>remembrance.</i>	Vive le roi, (veev'-ler-waw) <i>long live the king.</i>
T.	
Tapis, (tap-ee'), <i>the carpet ; "on the tapis" under consideration</i>	

ABBREVIATIONS.

LATIN.

A. B.	..	<i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> ,	...	Bachelor of arts.
A. M.	..	<i>Artium Magister</i>,	.....	Master of arts.
A. C.	..	<i>Ante Christum</i>,	.....	Before the Christian era.
A. D.	..	<i>Anno Domini</i>,	.....	In the year of our Lord.
A. M.	..	<i>Anno Mundi</i>,	.....	In the year of the world.
A. U. C.	..	<i>Ab Urbe Condita</i>,	.....	From the building of the city.
B. D.	..	<i>Baccalaureus Divinitatis</i> ,	..	Bachelor of divinity.
B. M.	..	<i>Baccalaureus Medicinæ</i> ,	..	Bachelor of medicine.
C. Cent.	..	<i>Centum</i>,	.....	A hundred.
D. D.	..	<i>Doctor Divinitatis</i>,	....	Doctor of divinity.
e. g.	...	<i>Exempli gratia</i>,	.....	For example.
Ibid.	...	<i>Ibidem</i>,	.....	In the same place.
Id.	...	<i>Idem</i>,	.....	The same (author.)
i. e.	...	<i>Id est</i>,	.....	That is.
Incog.	..	<i>Incognito</i>,	.....	Unknown, concealed.
J. H. S.	..	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> ,	..	Jesus the Savior of men.
LL. D.	...	<i>Legum Doctor</i>,	.....	Doctor of laws.
L. S.	...	<i>Locus Sigilli</i>,	.....	The place of the seal.
Lib.	...	<i>Liber</i>,	.....	Book.
M. D.	..	<i>Medicinæ Doctor</i>,	.....	Doctor of medicine.
N. B.	..	<i>Nota Bene</i>,	.....	Note well; take notice.
Nem. con.	..	<i>Nemine contradicente</i> ,	...	No one opposing it.
Per cent.	..	<i>Per centum</i>,	.....	By the hundred.
P. M.	..	<i>Post Meridiem</i>,	.....	In the afternoon.
Prox.	...	<i>Proximo</i>,	.....	Next (month or term.)
P. S.	...	<i>Post Scriptum</i>,	.....	Postscript (written after.)
Ult.	...	<i>Ultimo</i>,	.....	In the last (month.)
Vid.	...	<i>Vide</i>,	.....	See thou; refer to.
Viz.	...	<i>Videlicet</i>,	.....	To wit; namely.
&c.	..	<i>Et cætera</i>,	.....	And the rest, and so forth.


ENGLISH.

Acct. . . Account.	Jr. . . . Junior.
Apr. . . April.	Knt. . . Knight.
Anon. . . Anonymous.	Lat. . . Latitude.
Aug. . . August.	Lieut. . . Lieutenant.
B. A. . . Bachelor of arts.	Lon. . . Longitude.
Bart. . . Baronet.	Messrs. Gentlemen.
Bbl. . . Barrel.	M. C. . . Member of congress.
Bp. . . Bishop.	Mr. . . Master, (<i>Mister</i> .)
Capt. . . Captain.	Mrs. . . Mistress.
Chap. . . Chapter.	MS. . . Manuscript.
Co. . . County <i>or</i> Company.	MSS. . . Manuscripts.
Col. . . Colonel.	N. S. . . New style, (1752.)
Cr. . . Creditor.	N. . . . North.
Dec. . . December.	Nov. . . November.
Dr. . . Debtor <i>or</i> Doctor.	No. . . Number.
Do. . . Ditto; the same.	O. S. . . Old style.
E. . . . East.	8vo. . . Octavo.
Esq. . . Esquire.	Oct. . . October.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	oz. . . Ounce.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Anti- quarian Society.	Pres. . . President.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.	Prof. . . Professor.
Feb. . . February.	4to. . . Quarto.
Gent. . . Gentleman.	Rep. . . Representative.
Gen. . . General.	Rev. . . Reverend.
Gov. . . Governor.	Sec. . . Secretary.
Hhd. . . Hogshead.	Sen. . . Senior.
Hon. . . Honorable.	S. . . . South.
Inst. . . Instant, present month.	Sept. . . September.
Jan. . . January.	St. . . Saint.
	U. S. A. United States of America.
	W. . . West.

ROMAN NOTATION.


The Romans counted up to *three* by single marks, supposed to represent the fingers of the hand: thus, I. stood for one; II. for two; and III. for three.

A smaller figure placed to the *left* of a larger is meant to be subtracted from it; thus IV. means I. (one) subtracted from V. (five); that is, IV.

V. stands for five. It represents the five fingers of the hand, and was originally written thus , afterwards, the middle fingers were left out, and the figure stood V.

A smaller figure placed to the *right* of a larger is meant to be *added* to it; thus VI., VII., and VIII. stand, respectively, for six, seven, and eight; that is, five and one, five and two, and five and three.

IX. stands for nine; that is, I. (one) from X. (ten.)

X stands for ten. It represents two fives placed vertically; thus, .

XI, XII., XIII., eleven, twelve, thirteen; that is, ten and one, ten and two, ten and three.

XIV., fourteen; that is, ten and (one from five) four.

XV., fifteen; that is, five *added* to ten.

XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.

XX., twenty; that is, two tens.

XXI., XXII., &c., twenty-one, twenty-two, &c.

XXX., thirty; that is, three tens.

XL., forty; that is, ten from fifty.

L., fifty. This letter stands for fifty, as being the half of one hundred. The Romans expressed one hundred by C..

the initial of *Centum*, (the Latin for a hundred.) In many manuscripts the letter C is found in this form, L. A horizontal line drawn across it gives the lower half, L; and hence the application.

LX., sixty; that is, fifty and ten.

LXX., seventy; fifty and two tens.

LXXX., eighty; fifty and three tens.

XC., ninety; that is, ten *from* one hundred.

C., one hundred, (*Centum*.)

CC., two hundred.

CCC., three hundred.

CCCC., or CD., four hundred.

D., five hundred. This letter stands in the same relation to a thousand that L (fifty) does to C (one hundred;) that is, it represents the half of a thousand. The initial letter M, of *Mille*, (a thousand,) was used to represent that number. An ancient form of this letter is CO. A line drawn vertically through this letter, leaves, on the right hand side, a D.; and hence its application.

DC., six hundred.

DCC., seven hundred.

DCCC., eight hundred.

DCCCC., nine hundred.

M., a thousand.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Express the following sums in Roman numerals: —

One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Twelve hundred and forty-two. Six hundred and forty-two. Eighty-four. Nine hundred and forty-four. Fourteen hundred and fifty-three. Two hundred and nine. Four hundred and fifty-six. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine. One thousand six hundred and twelve. Three hundred and forty-three. Eleven hundred and fourteen. One thousand and sixty-six. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. Ten thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Express the following Roman in Arabic numerals: — *

MDCCX. DCXXIX. CCCXL. MDCCCXL. CXX.
DCCXXIV. CCCXXXIII. LXXXIV. XVIII. VIII.
XXVII. XXXIV. XLIV. XLVI. LXV. LXXVII.
LII. CCXCVI. XIX.

Put the following Arabic into Roman numerals: —

Book 2. Chapter 8. Section 9. Appendix, No. 24.
Volume 6. Part 19. Chapter 30. Book 5. Section 12.
No. 27. Volume 34. Part 56. In the year 1763. The
year 1453. The second verse of Chapter 12.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first letter of the first word of every sentence, and after every full stop, should begin with a capital; as, "John walks." "What do you want?"

2. The first letter of every line in poetry should begin with a capital; as,

"These are thy works, Parent of Good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then!"

3. Proper names should begin with capitals; as, "I saw William and Francis." "Washington is the capital of the United States of America."

4. Qualities personified should begin with capitals; as, "Hence, loathed Melancholy."

* The Arabic numerals are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are so called because they were introduced from the East into Europe by the Arabians.

5. Every appellation of the Deity should begin with a capital; as, "The Lord Jehovah reigns."

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!* should always be capitals.

7. Titles of honor and respect, when followed by names, should be distinguished by capitals; as, "The Governor of Ohio." When no name follows a title, it need not be written with a capital; as, "The governor spoke to the president."


8. Nouns denoting a religious sect should begin with a capital; as, a Friend, a Calvinist, a Baptist, a Unitarian, a Methodist, a Universalist, an Episcopalian, &c.

9. The principal words in the titles of books should begin with capitals; as, Pope's "Essay on Man."

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Cincinnati is on the Ohio. St. Louis is a beautiful and flourishing city on the Mississippi. When we were at New York, last June, many vessels arrived there from England and France. Columbus discovered America. The Great Britain steamship stranded on the coast of Ireland. Put your trust in God. The Creator and Ruler of the world. The "Messiah" was written by Klopstock, a German poet. Titus, the Roman emperor, who took Jerusalem, was styled "The Delight of Mankind." The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. Virginia was settled in A. D. 1607. Boston is supplied with water from Lake Cochituate. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Great Britain comprises England, Scotland, and Wales. The Old Testament was chiefly written in the Hebrew language, and the New Testament in the Greek.

POINTS OR MARKS USED IN WRITING

Comma	,	Hyphen	-
Semicolon	;	Paragraph	¶
Colon	:	Quotation	“ ”
Period	.	Index	
Interrogation	?	Section	§
Exclamation	!	Asterisk	*
Apostrophe	'	Obelisk	†
Dash	—	Parallels	||
Parenthesis	()	Ellipsis	***
Brackets	[]	Diaeresis	¨
Caret	^		

COMMA (,)

The COMMA is used to mark off certain clauses in sentences.

SEMICOLON (;)

The SEMICOLON is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a comma.

COLON (:)

The COLON is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a semicolon.

PERIOD (.)

The PERIOD is used at the end of a sentence, and shows that its sense is complete. It is also used after abbreviations and contractions.

INTERROGATION (?)

The NOTE OF INTERROGATION is used in asking a question.

APOSTROPHE (')

The APOSTROPHE denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, *lov'd*, loved. It also marks the possessive case; as, *a boy's hat*.

EXCLAMATION (!)

The NOTE OF EXCLAMATION is placed after expressions of sudden emotion or strong feeling.

DASH (—)

The DASH is used where the sentence is left unfinished, and where there is a sudden change of the sentiment.

PARENTHESIS (())

The PARENTHESIS is used to include something explanatory or incidentally introduced.

BRACKETS ([])

BRACKETS are used for the same purpose as the parenthesis.

CARET (^)

The CARET is used to show that a letter or word has been accidentally omitted in writing; as, *com^mence*.

HYPHEN (-)

The HYPHEN is used to connect compound words, and is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line

PARAGRAPH (¶)

The PARAGRAPH is used in the Bible to denote the beginning of a new subject.

QUOTATION (“ ”)

The QUOTATION is used to signify that the words so marked are taken from some other author.

INDEX (☞)

The INDEX is used to show that special attention is required.

SECTION (§)

The SECTION is used to mark the smaller divisions of a discourse.

ASTERISK, OR STAR (*)

The ASTERISK, or STAR, refers to something in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

OBELISK (†) AND PARALLELS (‖ ,

The OBELISK and PARALLELS are used for references, the same as the asterisk.

ELLIPSIS (* * *)

The ELLIPSIS is used to denote the omission of some letters or words; as, *T****s*, Thomas.

DIÆRESIS (¨)

The DIÆRESIS, placed over the latter of two vowels shows that both of them are sounded; as, *coöperate*.

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From the Teachers of Public Schools in the City of New York.

We have examined "Mitchell's School Geography," and the Atlas that accompanies it, with considerable care, and must give it the preference to any work of the kind with which we are acquainted. Its merits are numerous,—the definitions are remarkably plain and concise,—the exercises are copious and important, and the descriptive department is luminous and correct. The divisions of the American Continent are represented and described as they really exist at the present time, and the gross mis-statements generally found in school Geographies are corrected. The typographical execution is uncommonly neat and distinct. Indeed the Atlas is a model of the kind, and actually teems with information. The Geography is embellished with some hundreds of neat and well-executed engravings, which illustrate and greatly enhance the value of the work.

DAVID PATTERSON, M. D., Prin. Public School No. 3.

WILLIAM BELDEN, A. M., Prin. Public School No. 2.

JNO. W. KETCHUM, Principal of Public School No. 7.

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JOHN PATTERSON, Public School No. 4.

WM. A. WALKER, Public School No. 15.

ABM. K. VAN NECK, Public School No. 16.

WM. FORREST, Principal of Collegiate School.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Board of Controllers of Public Schools,
1st School District of Pennsylvania.*

At a meeting of the Board, held October 7th, 1839, the Committee of Supplies offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That "Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas,"—last edition—be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of the First School District.

The above resolution was agreed to.

From the minutes.

R. PENN SMITH, *Secretary.*

The following Teachers have recommended the Geographical Works in strong terms.

JOHN FROST, Professor of the High School.
 WM. VOGDES, Professor of the High School.
 WM. ROBERTS, Principal Teacher in the Moyamensing Public School.
 ANN DOLBY, Principal Teacher in the Moyamensing Public School for Girls.
 JOHN M. COLEMAN, Prin. New Market St. Pub. Sch.
 W. W. WOOD, Prin. of the South-West Pub. Sch. for Boys.
 JAMES RHOADS, Prin. of North-West Grammar School.
 JANE MITCHELL, Prin. of North-West School for Girls.
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 W. H. PILE, Prin. of the North-Eastern Public School.
 LYDIA E. SMITH, Principal S. W. School for Females.
 A. C. HUTTON, Principal of Lombard Street School.
 BELINDA TAYLOR, Prin. of the N. E. Girls' School.
 LEONARD BLISS, Jr., Professor of Belles-Letters and History, Louisville College, Ky.
 FRANCIS E. GODDARD, Louisville, Ky.
 JOHN FREEMAN CLARKE, Agent of City Schools, Louisville, Ky.
 D. M. GAZLAY, Louisville, Ky.
 B. B. SMITH, Super. of Pub. Instruc. for the Commonwealth of Ky.
 CHARLES CRANE, Principal Prep. Dep. Trans. University, Ky.
 EDWARD WINTHROP, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Sem. of Ky.
 JOSIAH GAVER, Principal of the City Public Schools, Lexington, Ky.

The undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools for the city of Cincinnati, having examined "Mitchell's Geography and Atlas," are fully satisfied of their great merit and utility, and have no hesitation in recommending them to the Board for introduction, as superior to any similar productions now in use in the schools; a distinction to which they consider them fully entitled, not only in reference to the geographical arrangement, materials and execution, but as to the general plan and accuracy of the work, the improved style of colouring, the facility of reference and exact agreement between the Atlas and the text-book, and the regular periodical revision by which it is proposed to keep pace with the actual progress of knowledge and civilization throughout the globe. Under these impressions, the Committee unanimously concur in recommending for adoption the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools for the city of Cincinnati, that Mitchell's School Geography, with its accompanying Atlas, be, and it is hereby adopted, as one of the regular Class-Books of said Common Schools; the introduc-

tion thereof to be gradually effected, in conformity with the standing regulations of the Board on that subject.

(Signed)

PEYTON S. SYMMES,
ELAM P. LANGDON,
JOHN P. FOOTE,
RICHARD DE CHARMS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Cincinnati.

I certify that the above report and the resolution attached thereto were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools of the city of Cincinnati, on the 22d inst.

CHAS. SATTERLY, *City Clerk.*

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It is admirably adapted to the wants of all, either studying or teaching the important branch of Geographical science. * * * We know of no work that is more needed in this day, as an academic, family or Common School book, than this; nothing of the kind having ever been published.

J. McCLUSKEY, A. M.

GREENE'S ANALYSIS.

A TREATISE ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; or the Analysis and Classification of Sentences and their Component Parts; with Illustrations and

Exercises, adapted to the Use of Schools. By SAMUEL S. GREENE, A. M., Principal of the Phillips' Grammar School, Boston. Philadelphia, 1848 Price, 45 cts.  This Work has already reached the sixth edition in the space of four months.

This book has already obtained a very extensive circulation. It has recently been introduced into the Public Schools in Boston, and in many of the Schools in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Vicksburg, &c. &c., and is highly recommended by all who have examined it.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joshua Pearl, Principal of the Public School, in the City of Natchez, Mississippi.

Mr D. M. Warren presented to me for inspection, several school books, and among others "Greene's Analysis." I must, in justice to the author and my own feelings, say, "I have found it, I have found it." I have been teaching the classics and English branches since my graduation at Yale College, in 1836. I have followed Professor Andrews' course of syntactical parsing, and of analyzing sentences, and have long felt the need of a similar work in English, or for the English language. Your Analysis not only meets my wishes, but far exceeds what I could expect embodied in a work for this purpose.

From M. F. Cowdery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Teachers' Association.

I, and some of my friends, teachers in this state, have given the work our examination, and we think so highly of it that we shall use it ourselves, and urge its general introduction into the schools of Ohio.

From H. J. Ripley, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Permit me gratefully to acknowledge the reception of your recent work on "the Structure of the English Language." I regard it with interest, as contributing to a more philosophical developement of the language to beginners, and as making grammatical exercises more intelligible and interesting. I hope it will be extensively used.

Extract from a Letter of George Jaques, Esq., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

I have received and examined with considerable care the copy of your "Analysis," which you did me the favor to send to me. As a text book for advanced classes, I am highly pleased with it, so much so that I shall use such influence as I have with my associates of the school committee of this town to introduce it into our High School, at the commencement of the summer term, about the first of May next.

Allow me to congratulate you, my dear sir, on having done so good a work for the literature of a language which the fierce and terrible Anglo-Saxon, either by the arts of war or of peace, seems destined to make the common tongue of all mankind.

From the Christian Review.

We like the book much,—it is just what is wanted in our Grammar Schools; and if accompanied by an abridgement, for the younger pupils, which the author proposes in his preface to prepare, will leave but little to be desired for the purposes of ordinary instruction in Grammar, in our schools. The plan is simple, and is developed with great consistency and logical ability. Starting with the simplest form of a sentence, which contains barely a subject and a predicate, the author proceeds to cluster around either one or the other of these, all the words and phrases contained in the most complicated sentence, and explain their relations, till the pupil is able, at sight, to resolve any sentence into its parts.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Elbridge Smith, Principal of the Cambridge High School.

Dear Sir,—I have examined with great pleasure the Grammar which you did me the honor to send me. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it *the best English Grammar in existence*. This, I am aware, some will regard as extravagant praise. I am not, however, alone in my opinion. Indeed I know of no one who has given attention to the subject, who is not of the same opinion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Wyman, Principal of the St. Louis English and Classical High School.

I have introduced Greene's Analysis into my school, having formed a class of about thirty pupils in it. It is certainly a very superior text book, its plan of instruction being replete with sound sense and practical philosophy. It is so entirely different from ordinary compilations on the subject, that the veteran teacher is perhaps, on his first examination of the work, a little likely to find his established prejudices shocked; but a few days use of the Grammar will dissipate all his fears, and convince him that he is in possession of a book he wishes he had always had. I would not part with it on any consideration.

INTRODUCTION TO GREENE'S ANALYSIS. 12mo., half roan. Price, 34 cts.

CHANDLER'S COMMON SCHOOL GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the English Language, adapted to the use of the Schools of America. By JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, editor of the United States Gazette: 12mo., pp. 208. Price, 38 cts.

This work, published but a few months since, has already been introduced into many of the Public and Private Schools throughout the Union, and is rapidly winning its way to popular favour. This Grammar has been adopted in the Girard College, and has already passed through 15 Editions. Want of space prevents us from inserting all the recommendations received; the following,

however, will be all sufficient to call attention to the work, and bespeak for it a candid examination.

WARD SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Commissioners and Inspectors of Common Schools of the 13th Ward, having, with much care and deliberation, examined Chandler's Grammar of the English Language, are of opinion that for scientific arrangement, happy illustration, and judicious application of the principles of Grammar to Language, it is unequalled by any work of the kind extant. We have, therefore, adopted it to be used in the Ward Schools under our charge.

WILLIAM A. WALTERS, }
JAMES H. COOK, } *Commissioners.*

CHAS. D. FIELD, *Inspector.*

The undersigned, having examined Chandler's English Grammar with a view to ascertain its adaptation to the purpose of teaching, take great pleasure in recommending the same as a work of superior merit.

The prominent features which seem to recommend the book strongly to the undersigned, are, first, the system of commencing the study with the business of inductive parsing; the introduction of the different parts of speech progressively; with a correct reference to definitions, together with the uniform simplicity of explanation.

It is the only text book on this subject now in use in Ward School No. 19, containing over twelve hundred pupils.

W. C. Kibb, Principal Male Department Ward School No. 19.

J. D. Denitt, Assistant, do. do.

G. W. Petit, do. do.

Harriet N. Goldley, Principal Female, do.

We the undersigned having examined Chandler's Grammar, do not hesitate to say that in its adaption as a text-book for schools, it surpasses all others of the kind that has come under our notice. We are so well pleased with it that we have adopted it in our schools.

Dwight & Brown, Principal of Brooklyn High School.

Salmon Phelps, Principal Classical and English do.

John Van Ness, Principal English and Commercial School.

Miss Helen M. Phelps, Principal Young Ladies' Seminary.

Mrs. L. Townsend, Principal Select School.

Walter Christy, A. M., Rector of the Brooklyn Grammar School.

Rev. Henry Clara, Principal Classical High School.

V. Thompson, Principal Brooklyn Union Institute.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 11, 1847.

From Professor E. H. Jenny, A. M.

Having examined Chandler's Grammar of the English Language, I am fully prepared to say that I think it the best book of

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